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AN ABLE PAPER BY MR. W. C. DOUGLASS

Reviewing the Railroad Commission Act and the Recent Decision by Judge Timberlake on the Contempt Cases.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—At the last term of the criminal court of Wake in the trial of Col. A. B. Andrews and certain other officials of the Southern Railway, for violation of Sec. 27 of the Railroad Commission Act in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to them by the Railroad Commissioners relative to certain passenger and freight traffic to enable the said Commissioners to fix just and reasonable rates, Judge Timberlake held that the defendants could not be convicted and directed a verdict of "not guilty." This verdict was ordered upon the ground that the answers to the questions propounded by said R. R. Commissioners might elicit answers which MIGHT tend to criminate said officials. It was contended on the part of the defendants that as the said officials may have done the very act for which the railway might be liable to indictment, that the railway officials MIGHT be liable upon the principal of law, that in misdemeanors, all persons occupying the position of accessories in a felony become principals. If the Judge's construction of the law is correct the whole Railroad Commission act is a farce. It leaves the Commissioners without power to investigate the doings of the Railroad companies. It deprives them of the power to examine a single book or paper belonging to a railroad company. Between the "Nebraska case" and the decision in the A. B. Andrews cases it is "the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out." A Railroad Commission with the railroads left out. A court of record stripped of its power to enforce a single order, a child's play of "make believe." The effect of the ruling is to declare three-fourths of the entire act unconstitutional. In examining the question let us assume that the Southern Railway might be indicted for furnishing Judge Simonton special cars free of charge, through or by Col. A. B. Andrews, would Col. A. B. Andrews be liable to indictment under Sec. 4 of the R. R. Commission Act? If Col. Andrews MIGHT be liable to indictment, in any prosecution which MIGHT be brought against the Railroad then he had a right under the constitution of both the United States and the State of North Carolina to refuse to answer, if he was not liable to a conviction for any part he may have taken in such violation then he was guilty under section 27 of said act. Let us see.

SECTION 2 of the Inter-State Commerce Act and section 4 of the Railroad Commision Act of North Carolina, are identical, to the following extent:

"That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, or collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this act than it charges, demands or collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under sustantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

SEC. 10 of the Inter-State Commerce Act provides for the violation of the Act as follows:

"That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, when ever such common carrier is a corporation director or officer thereof or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who alone, or with any other corporation, company, person or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or wilfully permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet such omission or failure, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense."

SEC. 4 of the Railroad Commission Act immediately after the sentence quoted in the first paragraph above provides further: That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give, etc.

Now the very fact that section 2 of the I. S. C. Act is identical with the provision of our R. R. Com. Act, and that after that section the I. S. C. Act made a further provision to cover the case of employees of a corporation, is evidence that such employees were not included in the general provision of the I. S. C. Act which is identical with our own R. R. Com. Act. Else the framers of the act did a vain and unnecessary thing when they provided for such employees specifically. But as a matter of fact, they did not do a vain thing. The individuals—employees—would not be included in the general provision concerning common carriers. Even the corporators themselves would not be individually liable. The corporation is the "common carrier" and is the only being to whom the law applies. The corporation and the incorporators are such distinct entities that one of them may sue the other, one may be liable and the other not, &c. How much more is it true then that the corporation may be liable and the employee not? And how true is it that if both are intended to be made liable it must be specifically so stated and not left to be inferred that the employee is liable because the corporation is!

But it is argued that our R. R. Com. Act (Sec. 4) specifically provides that any "person, persons, company or corporation" may be liable. What does the section say?

"Any person, persons, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be" &c. A person in order to be guilty must violate the provisions of the section. The provision of the section is "that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier" to make or to give &c. A person therefore in order to be guilty under the provisions of the section, must be a common carrier. And some individual persons in the state may become liable under the statute, because they are common carriers, and such, we tone it was the reason for the use of the words "person, persons."

But are the individuals concerned in our case common carriers? Is A. B. Andrews a common carrier? Is J. B. Munson a common carrier? They are only the agents of a common carrier, which is the corporation. Consequently they do not come within the provisions of the statute, they could not therefore be guilty of the statutory crime—neither at common law as agents of the corporation, nor as individuals by the wording of the statute—and consequently they could not have been liable to incriminate themselves by any answers they might have made before the R. R. Commission.

It will be observed that in cases of a violation of the I. S. C. Act by a corporation, the director, officer, receiver, trustee, agent or person acting for or employee by such corporation, together with all such as aid or abet, are alone punishable and not the corporation itself. Under the Railroad Commission Act the corporation alone is punishable, thereby making the act of the officer &c., the act of the corporation. If this act is not the act of the corporation only but is also his own act as well, then two are guilty for the deed of one. Suppose the common carrier was a corporation sole, then you would punish the sole incorporator as the corporation and would then punish him as indiuidual. The law will not countenance such a thing as that, and the I. S. C. Act recognized that fact when it made special provision for the employees of the corporation. No man can act in two capacities at the same time. Consequently any act which an officer of a corporation does while acting in his official capacity cannot be his own individual act, and he individually cannot be liable for it. See Turnpike case.

And we would especially call attention to the fact that even under the provisions of the I. S. C. Act, where it is specifically provided that the individuals, the agents, etc., shall be liable it is nevertheless held that:

"Where an arrangement in violation of the I. S. C. Law was made by the Assistant General Freight Agent, the fact that local freight agent and the agent who made out the bills of lading knew that there was something out of the usual course of business in such shipments, was not sufficient notice to them that the company was violating said act to make them criminally liable. Federal Reporter, vol. 43, p. 26.

"An agent of a railroad who merely collects freights and has nothing to do with fixing them is not indictable under the I. S. C. Act for collecting a greater rate for a shorter than for a long haul. U. S. vs Miller, 53 Fed. Rep. 229.

Now then section 8 of the Railroad Commission Act provides that "Said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to examine all officers &c., under oath, &c. Section 27 of the same act provides that "If any person duly summoned to appear and testify, &c.

The defendants are guilty of a violation of section 27 of the Railroad Commission Act unless they are to be excused from answering the questions on the ground that their answers might tend to criminate them. It must be admitted that under the statute (section 4 R. R. C. A.) they are not indictable as principals for issuing free passes. But it is argued that if these officers did the acts complained of as agents and officers of the Railway Company, they would be liable to indictment at common law, as all persons who aid and abet in the commission of a misdemeanor or at common law principals and indictable as such.

In the first place, this proposition is not universally true. "Statutory expressions differ, and some of them are interpreted as providing their penalties only for the actual doers of the forbidden thing." Bishop's Crim. Law, vol. I. p. 657.

The distinction is this: Where a statute creats a felony and prescribes a particular punishment therefor, or where a statute provides a punishment for a common law felony by name, those who were present aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime are held to be included by the statute, although not mentioned as such in the statute. But when the punishment is imposed by the statute upon the person alone (here the corporation) who actually commits the acts constituting the offense, and not in general terms upon those who were guilty of the offense, according to common law rules mere aiders and abettors will not be deemed to be within the act. Bishop Crim. Law, p. 658, note

The statute in question imposes the penalty upon the person alone who actually commits the criminal act. The criminal act is the giving and taking etc. And who is it that does that act? It is the common carrier, and the common carrier is the corporation. Did A. B. Andrews give or take, &c.? No, sir; it was the corporation for which he stood. A. B. Andrews as a private individual could not give those rates. The railroad wouldn't recognize them. But it was A. B. Andrews, vice-President, that gave them. It was his official capacity that gave them effect. It was the corporation, acting through its servant, that actually committed the deed, and that is the person alone for whom the statute provides a punishment. And in that case, says Bishop's Criminal Law, mere aiders and abettors will not be deemed to be within the act.

But, as a matter of law, the defendants were not aiders and abetors. If they were anything at all in the contemplation of the statute and of general law, they were principals; for it is well settled law that "a person whose own hand does the criminal act, either wholly or in part, is not an accessory." Bishop Crim. Law, I. 651. And yet they cannot be principals in this case, as individuals, because the statute doesn't make them guilty of any crime. They do not enter into the contemplation of the statute at all as individuals. When the criminal act is committed the law doesn't see A. B. Andrews at all; it only sees the corporation which acts through him.

And the idea that the individual must be liable because the corporation is made liable and he did the act for it, will not do. It is diametrically opposed to the fundamental idea of a corporation, which is that it is an entity distinct from its composers, so that it may be liable—for debts, for instance—while its composers are not. And then common sense shows that such an idea will not do. How is the corporation to act except through the instrumentality of its agent? An agent must do an act before the corporation can become liable, and if this idea were true you could never punish a corporation alone.

How then are the defendants to be excused for failing to answer the questions propounded to them by the Railroad Comissioners? To have been excused from answering the questions the defendants must have been liable to incriminate themselves by their answers. To have been liable to incriminate themselves by their answer they must have been criminally liable for the offense committed. To have been criminally liable for the offense committed they must have been either principals or accessories in the act. They were not accessories, for their own hands did the acts. And they were not liable as principals, because the statute creating the offense makes only the corporation liable as a principal. In other words, the officer could not be accessory to his own act, and he cannot be held liable as principal (as distinguished from his liability on account of aiding and abetting) because the statute does not prescribe against him. To apply the rule to our own case, vice-President Andrews in the issuing of a free pass does the entire act. Whom does he aid or abet? The railway? Certainly not; the railway, as before stated, does the criminal act entirely through the officer. If A. B. Andrews is either principal or accessory, he is a principal; and if so, then, as before stated, there is no punishment prescribed against any principal except the railway company as a common carrier. No person as an individual can be guilty. Only a common carrier as such can violate the law.

We take it that the court did not stop to inquire as to whether the R. R. Commission, a court of record, needed the information for the purpose of "fixing just and reasonable rates," as the R. R. Commissioners having this matter under consideration must be their own judges as to this. This was not a case on appeal from an inferior to a superior court, where the whole matter is brought up de nove, but is an offense against a court of competent jurisdiction in the nature of a contempt. And besides, no question was made on this point, the refusal being put solely on the ground that they could not be compelled to answer.

Again, if the officers and agents of railroad corporations can thus refuse to answer questions affecting the corporation, they can refuse to allow the Railroad Commissioners to enter the offices and depots and examine the books as provided in section——, and the whole act becomes a dead letter, and the only means of fixing rates by the commissioners is to take such data as the R. R. Companies choose to furnish them, and at the option of the R. R. Compamies to furnish none.

You might with just as good reason say that a finance committee had no right to examine the books of a defaulting sheriff. Both provisions are made by the legislature of North Carolina. The sheriff might say, "My books and vouchers might tend to criminate me etc., and you can't have them. I shelter myself behind my constitutional privileges."

We further thought that the full penalty of the law ought to be applied. The railroad companies have seriously contended that it was not indictable to issue free passes, and while this has been their sober and mature conclusion, these men have volunteered to stand between the railroads and the fire and to act under the instructions of the learned counsel of the railroads, and to read the stereotyped refusals prepared by them, and to wilfully refuse to answer questions, the answers of which in the opinion of the railroads and their attorneys themselves would not subject either them or their employees to indictment.

So much for our views on this question which I have gone into at length for two purposes, to wit:

1, That the people may have the

[Continued on 4th page.]

A LETTER FROM A DEMOCRAT.

A Prominent Democratic Lawyer Writes a Significant Letter to Senator Butler.

The following is a private letter written by a prominent lawyer, who is a Democrat, to Senator Butler. It was clearly intended as a private letter. Therefore, while we take the liberty of publishing it, we withhold the name. This is one of many similar letters received. Undoubtedly it expresses the sentiments of the rank and file of the Democratic party. It is as follows:

——— N. C., March, 24, 1898.

HON. MARION BUTLER,
Washington, D. C.,

DEAR SIR:—I received some time ago a marked copy of the Arena, which contained an article from you on Trusts. I presume that I am indebted to you for this, and thank you for your kindness in remembering me. I enjoyed the article very much, and felt after reading it, very much like the man did who after hearing a political speech which expressed his views much better than he could have himself, shouted to the speaker. "You have made my speech." The fight all over this country is not for free silver nor for any other one thing except as a means, as one blow, towards destroying the clutch which skillfully organized capital has upon the throat of the government. This fight will be kept up all along the line, but it may be that it is the part of wisdom at this juncture to concentrate our main strength at the strategic point, which I believe is the silver question. Either a plutocracy or the people will rule this land, and it is sometimes disheartening to see good men, intelligent and ordinarily conscientious men, upon the wrong side of the question, simply because they have a vague idea that in order to be eminently respectable, they must agree with the money interests, money being in their eyes respectability itself, as incapable of working harm as the kings used to be when a "king could do no wrong."

It is discouraging to see men and political papers so blinded by prejudice or selfishness that they will not honestly acknowledge plain truths, as for instance, that it was the Farmers' Alliance which first agitated this question, and set men to thinking about their rights and wrongs, and their duties as good citizens. I believe that the Democratic party purged itself at the last National Convention, and I trust to God that it may keep itself clean in the future, but we have too many Democrats and all of our Democratic newspapers who are not honest and brave enough (and it would be too much to say, ought to be grateful enough) to give the credit with thanks to the Farmers Alliance and the influence it set in motion.

Without the least intention of flattery, you can permit me as an old friend, to say that I admire your consistency and courage, especially for the last three or four years. At personal sacrifice, at sometimes tremendous risk, you have stood by the truth and the principles you profess. You have been bold through storm and stress and every danger, you have kept the rudder true, and yet I do not believe there is a Democratic paper in the State which has the fairness and unselfishness to say that you have done your duty, or to give you credit for any high duty bravely performed like the needed fight you are making against Ewart, whose nomination was a reflection on the administration. Instead, many of them prefer to withhold all mention of these things, and to circulate every slander and false report which comes to their notice. It all sickens and discourages me. If I did not know that the people must in the end pass final judgment upon all questions of honesty and fairness and right in connection with public service, I would give up in dispair. The time may be long and the work heavy, but I believe in the end the truth will prevail. No man can be a good citizen who does not, without reservation trust the people with perfect faith to do justice when the time comes.

If we are all honest, and our intentions are good, why in the name of all decency, can we not work together for the same thing? We must destroy Trusts. We must emancipate the government. Let the details go. Let us take any party name or no name. Let who will keep up what party organizations they will; no harm in that. But the man or party that stands in the way of the reforms which can and ought to be accomplished in this and the next campaign, in due course of time ought to be and will be damned by the people.

But pardon the personal tone as well as the length of this letter, I began simply to thank you for the Arena, and "ran away with myself."

Very truly yours,

ILLINOIS FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Peoples Party State Committee Endorse the Three Addresses and Call a Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—The Populist State Central Committee met at the Palace hotel in this city today for the purpose of outlining a plan of action for the coming campaign. Thirty-five of the fifty-one members of the committee were present, and the meeting was warm and protracted. The small railroad element was noisy.

At a late hour the committee fixed upon May 17th as the date for holding the State convention in this city—the same date that the Democratic convention is to be held. A resolution was adopted pledging the party to co-operate with Democrats and silver Republicans along the lines laid down by Butler, Teller and Jones, the chairmen of the three parties.

Co-Operation in South Dakota.

The Peoples Party State Committee of South Dakota have called the State Convention to meet on June 22d, and has invited the co-operation of all who oppose gold and monopoly The following is one of the resolutions adopted:

We, the State Central Committee of the People's Party of the State of South Dakota, in conference assembled, while disclaiming authority to speak for the party are of the opinion that the great principles to which we adhere and for which we are earnestly fighting, will be best served by a union of all the forces in favor of reform principles, anp with that in view we invite the co-operation of all such forces.

Is the Democratic Party Honest?

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.]

FALKLAND, N. C., April 3, '98.

As I am a Populist, I want to say a word to you about going back to the good old Democratic party. Will you please tell me where it is at today? Is it dead or dying? Is it telling the truth or lying when its leaders say the Democratic party is for silver? If they say I am going back in the Democratic party they are wrong. I will stay home if I can't get any one but a Democrat to vote for.

R. B. RIKER.

THE CAUCASIAN $1 a year. Now is the time to subscribe.

SOME HUMAN NATURE

Evinces Itself in the Voter and he Will Ask Questions of Old Party Leaders.

WILL THEY ANSWER THEM?

The Politician Resorts to Deception to Fool the People—But the Voters are Seeing Through the Game.—How Long Will This be Kept up—On the Eve of a Full Expose of the Old Parties Hypocrisy.

There is some human nature in almost every man. We are therefore not at liberty to suppose that the Republican dispensor of "great moral ideas" is so far lifted above ordinary people that he is in no degree influenced by ordinary human motives. We may suppose that the Republican leaders' idea of what is best for the country is in some degree determined by whether the advocacy of those principles would give him office. Therefore, we may suppose that when the Republican party gets into trouble which threatens its existence, the Republican leader is not altogether happy. Perhaps he would prefer some sort of compromise between what is best for the people and what is best for the Republican party, which would leave him in possession of his present office and which promises him better things in the future. It is well for the Republican voter to keep in mind this little bit of human nature in his Republican leaders, and to suspect that the Republican leaders' woes may not always be the Republican voter's woe.

The bother with Republican leaders just now is that the voter is beginning to ask questions and think thunks. Of course the Republican party has no trouble with the classes for which it legislates—the money lender, creditor, manufacturer, great commercial and transportation corporations and will not have so long as it gives them the desired class legislation and does nothing to interfere with trusts as political results.

The trouble comes in from those at whose expense the thing is done, and the Republican leader wonders "why the devil" these people go on voting the ticket as they have been doing, what business have they to be asking questions and thinking thunks, surely the rally, after the victory is won, is enough for them, and with it they should be satisfied. Nevertheless thinking thunks and asking questions is becoming epidemic and is contagious. That sort of thing originated with the Alliance and Populists some years ago and is spreading and won't down.

These Republicans who were once Alliancemen are asking whether the party which legislates exclusively for the 'exploiters" and middleman is exactly the party for them, even if it is what was once the G. O. P.

Those who are opposed to monopolies and trusts are beginning to realize that the party which is itself a gigantic trust, formed by creditors, usurers, manufacturers and great commercial and transportation bodies to secure class legislation for themselves, will not antagonize the banking trust contemplated in the Gage bill, nor any of the thousand and one manufacturing, commercial and transportation trusts. As these trusts are but carrying out Republican legislation to practical results, it would be very inconsistent to oppose them and altogether obnoxious to the classes forming the Republican trust or party. It would get the Republican politician into trouble with his trust, a thing he can't afford. Hence, while the Republican politician talks about "international bimetalism" as opposed to the banking and land trust, and perhaps passes anti-trust and fool laws, to placate the voter, these ideas and legislation will not be carried out. To do so would "bust" the Republican trust by offending its members, and leave the politician without a following. The "human nature" of the Republican politician would not tolerate a thing like that Hence he resorts to deception, and as he can't, and has no disposition to deceive the members of his trust he attempts to deceive the barbarian, or those outside the trust. But luckily the voter is beginning to ask questions and thunk thinks.

Even operative labor in factories and on railroads who are supposed to be benefitted by tariff, trusts and pools, in common with the owners, finds that the "encouragement" and fostering care of Republican legislation is sidetracked by the stock holder and fails to reach the laborer. Dividends are declared, but wages are cut. And if he strikes he finds the whole Republican battery—Congress, the executiye, the courts and newspaperdom is turned loose on him and his own guns spiked. Operative labor is therefore beginning to realize that Republican legislation is for the owners of factories and railroads, and not for the operative, and that the policy of the Republican politician is to deceive the operative because he can't deceive the owner. The operative is therefore beginning to realize that the defense he needs is against those who employ him and Republican courts. The operatives in factories is also beginning to see that a tariff for revenue only could not be much lower than a tariff for a deficit. The operative is also beginning to slowly awake to the fact that unless farmers and other consumers have good prices for the products of their labor they can't buy goods and the operative can't have steady employment, nor living wages. The gold standard means low wages all around, and the subscription of labor to the dictates of capital everywhere. Of course the Republican politician think it very absurd in labor to bother about these little matters, but he does it all the same, for the laborer also has some human nature in his make up.

Again the taxpayer whose liberality gives pensions, and whose necesities give fixed salaries, are beginning to feel that he is rather shabbily treated when the pensioner and office holder when they ask that he ransack the world to find the dearest money with which to pay pensions and salaries. Moreover the pensioner is beginning to see that what he gains by the gold standard as a pensioner he loses as a farmer or other business man. And the office holder of to-day remembers that to-morrow he may be the taxpayer, and then he will wish he hadn't.

In like manner operatives to-day in factories and on railroads know that to-morrow they may lose their job, and then they must suffer from traffics, trusts, and fools the same as common people. It don't pay to be too hear-sighted lest ye some day suffer from your own selfishness. Only general prosperity gives partial prosperity and there can be no general prosperity with the gold standard.

But it is the money question which preminently causes the nature in the Republican leader the loss of much sleep. He finds himself in command of an army, one-half of which marches in the direction of bimetalism, the other half in the opposite direction of gold monometalism. Naturally, if he keeps a foot on both wings, he finds himself terribly straddled out and cries out in great agony, "oh my poor breetches," and the farther the wings march asunder the greater agony the pantaloons suffer. Again the human nature in the Republican leader finds it necessary either to prevaricate or abdicate, and as he can't deceive the goldbugs and has no disposition to go back on this corner stone of the Republican trust, he attempts to deceive the more gullible silver people with international bimetalism. Hence he runs away from legislation in Congress, and gets back on the St. Louis platform, which declares for existing gold standard until an international bimetalism can be had.

But those who ask questions and think thunks know that no honest party can favor both gold monometalism and bimetallism, international or otherwise. And they realize that the Republican leader must necessarily favor gold monometalism to hold the creditor and the usurer or banking and bond trust in the Republican trust. F. J. RIPLEY.

Home, Tenn.

TIME TO INTERVENE.

W. J. Bryan Says It is the Duty of the United States.

LINCOLN, Nebr., March 31.—Hon. W. J. Bryan to-night made the following statement in answer to the question whether, in his judgement, the time had arrived for the United States to intervene in behalf of Cuba, and bring the war to an end:

"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores, and the sufferings of her people cannot be ignored unless we, as a nation, have become so engrossed in money-making as to be indifferent to distress.

"Intervention may be accompanied by danger and expense, but existence cannot be separated from responsibility, and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individual into danger. A neighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor, and a friend for a friend.

"War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end, and yet it is sometimes the only means by which a necessary end can be secured. The State punishes its own citizens by imprisonment or even death when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the final arbiter between nations when reason and diplomacy are no avail.

"Spain might not resist intervention; is to be hoped that she would recognize the right of the United States to act, and immediately withdraw from Cuba, but whether she resents intervention or not the United States must perform a plain duty.

"Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cuba. If she denies to her former subjects the rights of war and calls the Cuban army a mob, let her remember the words of Victor Hugo: 'The mob is the human race in misery.' No nation can afford to make its people miserable.

"If the Cubans prefer death to Spanish rule it must be because Spanish rule has robbed life of joy of joy and hope. If a nation sows the wind it must reap the whirlwind."

Will Co-operate if it Promote our Cause.

BENNETT, Anson Co., N. C.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.]

I want to say that I endorse chairman Butler's letter to chairman Young. I also endorse his views about how the silver forces should co-operate. I have been with Mr. Butler all the time if I have understood him aright, I believe in co operation when people are of a like mind; but when the office is the aim then I am opposed to it. Just as long as the people that say they want reform and vote as they have been doing our enemies will be satisfied. I am often reminded of what the Dutchman said to the parson. The Dutchman was a saloon keeper. He watched the preacher vote and saw that he voted as he did. Ah! he says, Mr. preacher here is is ten dollars, I don't care how you preach and pray, so you vote with me.

The Populist of this county are not going to co operate with any party that will keep the goldbug monopolistic parties in power. Now make a note of that. We want co-operation when it benefits our cause; if not, then count us out.

A POPULIST.

Opinions on Chairman Butler's Letter to Chairman Young.

MARIBEL, March 27, '98.

ED. CAUCASIAN, Dear Sir:—I have read Chairman Butler's letter to Chairman Young on co-operation, and can say that I can heartily endorse every word of it. Oh! for more Butlers, Russells, Caldwells and Pearsons, in this country. Wishing THE CAUCASIAN much success, I as ever,

Yours truly,
LEROY HARPER.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakned, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

THE RANK AND FILE HONEST

For the Principles Advocated by National Chairman Jones—But the Leaders are False—The Same can be Said of the Republican Party—Chairman Butler's Letter to Chairman Young the Proper Policy to Follow.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.]

KELFORD, N. C., March 26, '97.

I want to say to you that the Populist of Bertie fully endorse the joint addresses of the National Chairmen of the respective reform politics. To them, the letter of National Chairman Butler to State Chairman Young, outlines the proper course to be pursued in the coming campaign. Life is too short for the reform forces to wait for Democrats and Republicans under another name to vote for reform. Under the magic of a name Cleveland was voted for as a Democrat, and his support made the best of loyalty to the party, and in the most bitter terms all were denounced of that faith who refused to support him and read out of the party. When they had lost 117 members of Congress in two years and found that as a party they were hopelessly dead under his leadership, they adopted the platform of those whom they had denounced, and claimed that they were the party of reform.

In like manner the followers of the immortal Lincoln who openly when the war was over rejoiced that silver mines had been discovered that would pay every dollar of the national debt and leave us a free people, under the magic of a name, have given their votes to goldbug McKinley on a platform the very opposite to true Republicanism. If either or both of these parties should demonetize both gold and silver at the next national convention as far as their platform goes, we must infer that the leaders would still stand by the action of their respective parties. That the rank and file of both these parties are true reformers all firmly believe, and they have been betrayed by their leaders into a false position under the magic of a name.

That the leaders to-day would put Ransom back in the Senate if they could on the ground that he is a good enough Bryan Democrat for them is the best test of their sincerity as reformers and of what they would do if again in power.

H. P. BARRELL.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mare Island Navy Yard Damaged to the Extent of $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—At midnight this city and State were shaken by one of the most severe earthquakes ever experienced in California. In San Francisco buildings were swayed violently for fully ten seconds, though reports from other places state that the fibrations continued from forty seconds to a minute. A tenement house in this city collapsed, and considerable other damage was done.

The shock was confined to central and northern portions of the State. The greatest damage was done at Mare Island Navy Yard.

After the board of survey had made a partial examination of the state of affairs at the yard it was announced that the damaged sustained will approximate $150,000. Work was discontinued. Seventeen hundred men are employed at the yards.

STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA.

Actual Reserve Fighting Forces of United States is 113,760.

The strength of the United States, as given out by the War Department, is 186,848. This includes several States, however, where the strength is not limited. The aggregate actual strength is 113,760, made up as follows: Infantry, 100,179; artillery, 5,005; cavalry, 4,978; special troops, 2,270; generals and staff officers, 878; non-commissioned staff officers, 400. The total number of men liable to military duty in the country is 10,378,118. State appropriations made for the maintenance of the militia in 1897 amounted to $2,723,564.

Bank Cashier's Suicide.

Cashier Louis Flemming, of the Brunswick, Ga., Savings and Trust Company, was either accidentally drowned Friday or suicided. Bank officials announce that his cash and bank accounts are straight except for an error in addition of $100 on his discount book. It is believed that when Examiner Speer spoke of the small error that Mr. Flemming became temporarily unbalanced. He had been working unusually hard day and night for months.

Buie's Creek Academy.

This prosperous school will hold its annual commencement exercises beginning May 15th. Rev J. E. White will preach the commencement sermon May 15th. Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, of Fayetteville, delivers the literary address the 19th.

The school will have a re-union of former students in May. The Principal, Rev. J. A. Campbell is now building a large tabernacle 84x94 feet in which to hold commencements and other public gatherings.

This has been the Academy's most prosperous year, 257 students having been enrolled up to date.

Ho For the Klondike.

Parties expecting to go to Klondike will find it to their interest to communicate with the undersigned, rates to Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, or Skaguay and Sitka furnished on application, also sailing days of Steamer Lines from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. We can furnish you with through tickets to Alaska points.

I. E REHLANDER,
Traveling Pass. Agt.
103. Red House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The rapidily with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its visits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billiousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

What the Populist Party is Accomplishing in Nebraska and Kansas

HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION.

Some Good Measures Introduced in Congress—For Increasing Appropriation for Rural Free Delivery—The Arid Land Question and Free Homes for Settlers in the West—News Notes.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 2.—The Populists are gaining ground in Nebraska, and the present indications are that the reform forces in that State, will be even more important in the coming election than ever before.

Speaking of the situation in Nebraska, Senator Allen said to your correspondent.

"You ask me first, what is the political situation in Nebraska from a Populist standpoint? The Populist party in Nebraska was never stronger, more determined, or more united than now. We have had two complete victories and one partial victory. This has been brought about by an honorable and hearty co-operation with other reforms forces. Our people are determined that the Populist party shall live and perform its great mission, but they are not averse to co-operating, as far as they can consistently, with other reform elements.

The second question is: Will there be perfect unity of action of all silver forces in Nebraska? I think there will. Those who protest against such a course are few in number. The gain to our cause by co-operative action in the past, makes it desirable that we co-operate in the future. I should say that fully ninety-eight per cent of the Populist, free silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Nebraska are in favor of, not fusion, but harmonious, successful and hearty co-operation."

The same question as to the political situation in Kansas was asked Senator Harris, and the following is his reply:

"I am glad to say that the political situation in Kansas from the standpoint of the opposition to the Republicanism of today, which is representative in power of the gold standard, banking and monopolistic power is most satisfactory. Not only those who have heretofore voted against this party are united and solid in their opposition, but the indications are that very large accessions will be made from the ranks of those who voted the Republican ticket in 1896. In the west all are rapidly beginning to see that their pretences and professions are a mere sham, and that the full realization of their plans means the utter ruin of the agricultural and labor interests of the country. Business men are rapidly changing their views and refusing to be coerced by any banking influences. There will in the fall elections be a complete concert of action among all the silver forces. As a matter of course here and there are to be seen some conflict of interests, but they are such as are natural and to be expected, and when the people get together in their conventions all personal considerations or selfish interests will be subordinated to the general success, and all hands will join in harmonious and earnest work for victory.

The adoption of successful methods of irrigating lands in some of the western States is now giving great concern to the people living in those sections. Hon. James Green, (Pop. Idaho) in discussing this question with THE CAUCASIAN representative said:

"The arid land question is one of the most importannt, after the financial issue, that can engage the attention of the western Populists in Congress. That vast area of country extending from the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and embracing the great valleys between the mountain ranges all the way to the Pacific ocean, comprises the area of the United States. It is true that in certain localities throughout this territory sufficient water falls for agricultural purposes, but the great extent of the country is dry and crops can not be raised without the artifical application of water. The first settlers in this region located along the banks of the running streams where water could be obtained with little labor and expense. Those who go to that country now must settle on the high bench lands, farther away from the streams, where it costs a great deal in money and requires much labor to secure water. Until some method is found to aid the people in the dry lands, their settlement will be very slow. Two plans are proposed: one favors the general government building reservoirs, constructing irrigation canals, and thus rendering this land suitable for human habitatation. The other favors the ceding of the land by the general government to the States, so that the communities that are directly interested in this question may do this work and take such steps for the reclamation of the area as to them seems best. The Eastern people should be educated on this question, because it directly affects them. Heretofore the surplus population in the Eastern states could move out West and settle wherever they desired on Uncle Sam's broad domain. This cannot be done any more, the public lands dominate outside of the arid regions have almost disappeared, and without either the aid of the general government or the states settlements on the dry lands will be practically impossible. It is but a few years ago since the extreme Western region was noted for its pasture lands, the wild grasses that grew there supported great herds of horses, cattle and sheep, and they do yet, but as the range is being used by every one promiscously it is being destroyed with a rapidity that the people of the East do not comprehend. When the range is grazed down the land is worthless; it can bring no revenue to the State nor to the general government, it benefits man in no way. To improve these conditions is one of the greatest problems that the nation will be soon called on to solve."

Hon. W. D. Vincent, (Pop. Kan.) made a very forcible and effective speech in favor of an ammendment to increase the appropriation for free rural delivery from $150,000 to $300,000.

This ammendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill passed the House.

Hon. J. Y. Callahan (Pop. Oklahoma) is an earnest advocate of free homes for settlers in the west, and his speech on this question shows that he is alive and active in representing the interests of his constituents.

Representative Hartman (silver Republican), of Montana, said: "The message of the President together with its mechanical reception by both houses and the administration representatives in the Senate, was no surprise to any one who knows what influences dictated the action of both the Spanish

[Continued on 4th page.]

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to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once.

CONGRESS WILL DEMAND CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

As THE CAUCASIAN goes to press the country is anxiously awaiting President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban situation. It is supposed that the message is complete and will be sent to Congress to-day (Wednesday) but it is also rumored that it will be Thursday before Congress will be favored with the message. Whatever recommendation the message may contain it is an assured fact that Congress will demand Cuban independence and armed intervention.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, in a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Colorado, urging the importance of co-operation and warning them against the efforts of the gold men in disguise to prevent it, says:

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong, they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

This states the situation exactly. In this State the gold democrats under the lead of the Charlotte Observer did not bolt because they are not numerically strong enough to do damage in that way, but they stay on the inside opposing, as Mr. Bryan says "every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform." That is not all. They have assistants and allies among men and papers who claim to be strong supporters of Bryan. They oppose co-operation for the same reason that all the goldbugs and monopolists oppose it. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Beware of them.

The Railroads now issue one thousand mile mileage books for twenty-five dollars, which is 2½ cents per mile for first-class fare. They also issue two thousand mile mileage books for forty dollars, which is two cents per mile for first class fare. Thus we see that any one who is able to buy a two thousand mile mileage book can now ride on the railroads for two cents a mile first class fare. This is a lower rate than that made by the Commission and recently rescinded by the flop of Mr. Caldwell. Commissioner Pearson has now moved to make these mileage books transferable: that is, when a man buys a two thousand mile book he can either use it himself or transfer it to somebody else. This is eminently proper for it can make no difference to the railroads whether A or B rides on such a mileage book after they have sold it and gotten the money for it. We call attention to this matter, however, to show how unjust it is to force the poor man to pay 3½ cents per mile while permitting those who are able to buy a two thousand mile book to ride as low as two cents per mile.

There are three classes of newspapers in the Democratic party:

One lot is headed by the Charlotte Observer and is fighting for the gold standard and to defeat Byran. Another class is head by such papers as the Fayetteville Observer and is fighting for silver and against monopoly, and strongly and honestly supporting Bryan. There is still another class that we might call the "neutral press." This class of papers while pretending to be for Bryan, are either opposing or refusing to endorse the plan of co operation which Bryan lays down as the only way to succeed. They are quietly and in many indirect ways helping the gold men. They ar snakes in the grass; they are dangerous because they strike in the dark. This class of papers is so contemptible that we refrain from naming any of them.

THE CAUCASIAN has not agreed with Governor Russell as to the wisdom of his recent position with regard to the lease fight, but we wish to state that we believe he is acting from honest and conscientious motives, and therefore do not endorse or have any sympathy or tolerance with some of the false statements and malicious misrepresentations made against him by certain newspapers. Some of these papers we are not surprised at because they have long since shown that they have little or no regard for the truth. But we must confess that we are greatly surprised at an editorial in the Biblical Recorder which not only misstates facts but grossly and what seems to us unwarrantly misrepresents and abuses the Governor. We have not the time or space in this issue to reply to its very unjust attack but in the interest of truth and justice will do so in our next issue.

One charge that the Biblical Recorder makes is that the Governor denounced Judge Simonton as a scoundrel. Every person in the State who has read the public press knows that the Governor has never used such language. The remainder of the charges and attack in the Biblical Recorder contains no more truth than this extract.

THE COMMISSION AGAIN BETRAYS THE PEOPLE.

On Wednesday of last week, after THE CAUCASIAN had gone to press, Mr. Caldwell, Chairman of the Railway Commission, did what we said in an editorial of that issue that we believed he would not do. He "flopped." He joined with Commissioner Abbott in rescinding the reduction in passenger rates, which the majority of the Commission had previously made.

We are greatly surprised at his course and deeply regret it. His conduct is very peculiar, to say the least, and is certainly not explainable. He attempts to justify his strange and sudden conversion as we understand him, on two grounds: first, by saying that since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebraska case, that the Commission has no power, and that if a reduction in rates were made the Supreme Court would overrule it, after the State being put to great expense in maintaining a suit. This may be so, and it may not be so. But it was the duty of the Commission to do right, and to put the court to the test. Besides, we believe that the Supreme Court of the United States under the Nebraska decision would sus ain the moderate reduction to 2 and 2½ cents in passenger rates. But, however that is, the Commission should have done its duty, and left the Court to take its own responsibility.

Second, we understand Commissioner Caldwell to take the position that the railroads made statements purporting to show that they could not make both ends meet if this reductfon in passenger rates was put in force, and that since no one denied these statements of the railroads nor presented evidence to refute their claims, that he was forced to accept the statement of the roads. This position is not only untenable, but is absurd. The legislature of 1891 could have reduced passenger rates itself at that time. The legislature knew and everybody knew that rates were too high, but no one knew, unless the facts could be ascertained exactly how much too high they were, and therefore, how great a reduction justice between the people and the railroads demanded. Therefore the legislature created this Commission to ascertain these very facts. Seven years has passed, and the Commission has failed to make any reduction in railroad charges, or to do any of the other most important duties it was created to perform. This reduction in passenger rate should have been made seven years ago. For seven years the people have paid these unreasonable high rates while the price of everything else was going down; and now we are told by a Railroad Commisioner that he could not reduce rates because no one answered the statement made by the railroads.

It was the duty of the Commission itself to answer the statements made by the railroads. The Commission is a court of inquiry, given power to examine the books of the corporation and ascertain the facts.

But it is needless to discuss this matter further. Everybody knows the duty of the Commi[illegible]n, and everybody knows it has [illegible] performed its duties. After Mr. Caldwell's peculiar conduct, he did have enough sense of propriety to tender his resignation. Let the Governor promptly accept it and appoint some man, and surely such a man can be found, who knows his duty as a Railroad Commissioner and has the courage to do it.

We believe that the Railroad Commissioner should be elected by the people. Let the People's party and every other party that is not controlled by corporation influence at their next State convention nominate Railroad Commissioners and let them go on the stump and discuss these questions and let the people know where they are before they are elected.

Commissioner Pearson has done his duty like a man and a patriot. Let the Populist State Convention nominate Mr. Pearson and a Populist as his running mate made out of the same kind of stuff. Let the people not lose hope. Men can be found who will stand for justice and right in spite of the corporations' influence.

THE SCHEME OF THE OBSERVER.

The purpose which the Charlotte Observer has in view in fighting co-operation must be perfectly evident to very observant and thinking man. As it is well known, the Charlotte Observer is a Cleveland gold organ. In some States the agents and organs of Cleveland went boldly out of the Democratic party and joined with the Republicans in support of McKinley. In other States they staid in the party, because in such States there was an opportunity to do more damage by pursuing this course. These agents and organs of Cleveland are everywhere to-day carrying out his policy. Cleveland's policy is well known, but it may not be amiss here to call attention to one of his recent utterances in an open letter advising the gold Democrats of Pennsylvania what course to pursue, he said:

"I am so earnest in my desire to see our country blessed with safe money and a suitable financial system that I am of the opinion we ought to give patriotic and consistent support to any plan which insures this result."

Further on in the same article Mr. Cleveland warned his followers that there was danger of the silver men controlling the next Congress and electing the next President unless the gold men everywhere organized and worked on some concerted plan. Now, if the Charlotte Observer and the Ransom machine politicians in the State are not Cleveland agents to carry out this scheme of his, then who is? Kope Elias is one of them. He recently had himself interviewed in the News and Observer and went straightway to Northampton county and had a conference with ex-Senator Ransom. Now everyone of these Clevelandites—these goldbugs and monopoly agents in this State are to-day at work to carry out Cleveland's scheme to defeat Bryan and elect some goldbug Republican President if they cannot capture the Democratic Convention. To accomplish this in 1900, they are moving heaven and earth now in every State in the Union to get Clevelandites on the Democratic State Committees in the various states, and to see that legislatures are elected in the various states that will stand in with the railroads. It is well known that the railroad monopolies and gold syndicate are pulling together cheek by joal.

Now this is the scheme that the Charlotte Observer and all of the other Clevelandites are working to accomplish. This is why they are so horrified at every suggestion of co-operation with the Populists. They know that this would mean that all the Clevelandites would have to take back seats; that the true silver men would come to the front, and that an anti-monopoly legislature would be elected. We are not surprised that the Charlotte Observer and its camp followers are pursuing such a course. Indeed it is exactly what we expected them to do. But we are surprised and astonished to see certain men and newspapers who claim to be strong supporters of Bryan who are helping the Charlotte Observer to carry out its goldbug plot. If this conspiracy is defeated, then it must be done by the masses of the Democratic party sending true representative men to their next State convention and overthrowing and crushing this Cleveland conspiracy.

WISE AND PATRIOTIC ACTION.

The opponents of the gold standard and monopoly rule have just taken wise and patriotic action in Oregon. The Populists, silver Republicans, and silver Democrats have put up a co-operative ticket, representing the three elements and on a broad and patriotic platform, upon which all can stand. It means the election of a Populist Governor, the election of two silver Congressmen (one a silver Democrat and the other a silver Republican) and the election of a Populist United States Senator.

There were three elements at work trying to prevent this co-operation. The goldbug Republicans were of course doing everything in their power, by the use of money and by attempting to stir up bad feeling and prejudice among the anti-monopolists, to prevent this co-operation, which means their certain defeat. They had help in this effort. The Cleveland gold Democrats helped them, and certain so-called Populists who style themselves mid-roaders helped them. In short, there was a "fusion" of these three peculiar elements to try to prevent the three elements that are fighting for the same end from "co-operating."

We clip the following from Associated Press dispatch report of the proceedings of the co-operating forces:

"The platform demands the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; opposes government by injunctions; attacks the Supreme Court of the United States, and demands the initiative and referendum.

When the vote on the adoption of the platform was announced in the Populist convention twenty middle-of-the-road delegates left the hal'.

Thus it will be seen that when the above platform, every plank of which is a strong and important principle of the People's Party, was adopted, that twenty so-called mid-roaders bolted the convention and left the hall. Thus we see that the mid-roaders are playing the same game of the Cleveland gold Democrats. Of course these twenty mid-roaders will do like they have in other States. They will go off and organize a scrub convention of their own, then they will try to pull off enough from the co-operative movement to enable the Republicans to win. We regret the course of these so-called mid-roaders; but we have no patience with nor respect for the real instigators of such a course. There are thousands upon thousands of honest middle-of-the-roaders who will repudiate such action and who will refuse to follow such leadership.

The outlook is that the co-operative movement of the people will win a triumphant victory in Oregon, in spite of Mark Hanna, his Cleveland Democratic and Populists mid-road allies.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT PROHIBITS FREE PASSES.

The Southern Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line have both been fined one thousand dollars each for allowing persons to ride on free passes. We notice that these railroads have raised a howl claiming that they are being persecuted. The fact is that they have been violating the law for seven years and have been issuing, with other roads in the State, about one hundred thousand free passes a year, which would make seven hundred thousand free passes in the last seven years. Now they claim that they are being persecuted because they have been convicted for one offence out of seven hundred thousand offences. The maximum fine for each offence is five thousand dollars and the minimum fine is one thousand dollars, so they have not only been convicted for one offense out of seven hundred thousand, but they have been given the minimum fine. If an ordinary man had broken the law this many times could he have gotten off so easy?

But we see that these railroads are now declaring that they will evade the law by hereafter issuing free passes good from certain points in Virginia to certain points in North Carolina. They claim that this will bring them under the Inter-State Commerce Act and deprive the State of jurisdiction. They seem to overlook the fact that the Inter-State Commerce Act also prohibits free passes. Judge Cooley, one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the United States has so decided. The paragraph in the Railroad Commission Act of North Carolina about free passes was copied, word for word, from the Inter-State Commerce Act, the only difference being in the penalty prescribed for violation of the same. So it is just as unlawful to issue a pass good from points in Virginia to points in North Carolina as it is to issue a pass in North Carolina alone. Besides, we want to call the attention of these railroads to the fact that it is unlawful to transport a person on a free pass. It makes no difference between what points the pass may read. So the carrying a man a single mile on a railroad in North Carolina on a pass, no matter for what distance or between what points the pass is good, is a violation of the Commission law of North Carolina.

TOO PLAIN FOR CONTROVERSY.

A letter received by National Chairman Butler from the State of Washington, says:

"Replying to your inquiry regarding the political situation in this State and the prospects of electing a Populist United States Senator to succeed Senator Wilson, will say that in my opinion it is simply a question of whether or not co-operation of the silver forces can be effected. With co-operation the State can be carried easily, electing two silver Congressmen and a Populist Senator. Without it the Republicans will very probably carry the State and elect enough members to control the legislature. The silver Democrats and the silver Republicans are favorable to such a co-operation, but strange to say the objection comes from members of the Populist party."

This is a plain statements of a plain situation. Under these conditions is there any doubt about the duty of all true Populists? Every Populist who opposes co-operation knows he is making a victory for the gold men and monopolists probable if not certain. He knows he is making it possible for one goldbug Senator and two goldbug Congressmen to be sent to Washington. We cannot believe that there are many men in the Populist party in Washington who, under these circumstances, will be so wanting in either sense or patriotism as to oppose such a co operation. Whatever the purpose of such objecting Populists may be their position is working in the interest of the Republican party and the gold syndicate.

A ROTTEN SYSTEM.

Two banks have recently failed in Philadelphia on dishonest management. The Philadelphia Item, commenting upon these failures, says:

There is something RADICALLY WRONG in the Banking System of this country.

The Chestnut Street National Bank was "looted" of a MILLION DOLLARS, or thereabouts, by the dead president!

The People's Bank was "wrecked" by the dead cashier loaning nearly a MILLION DOLLARS ON WORTHLESS SECURITIES!

What security, under the present loose system of banking under National and State Laws, is there for depositors? NONE WHATEVER!

The bank examiners, in both cases, are POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS, and put there on account of their "pull" with the party.

The directors do not direct because their financial responsibility is not sufficiently great.

Wise business men are beginning to think that the GOVERNMENT, after all, is the ONLY RESPONSIBLE BANKER.

There is a great deal of truth in this, and it is worth pondering over.

DEPOSITORS MUST BE PROTECTED!

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY.

Every true American citizen who believes in our form of government and who wants to preserve the SUBSTANCE of a republic as well as the FORM is an anti-monopolist. Therefore every patriotic American citizen ought to belong to anti-monopoly party. There is only one party that is solidly and unitedly opposed to monopoly, and that is the Peoples party, then we think every patriot should be a Populist. But we will not quarrel with honest anti-monopolists who have not joined the People's party. We know that a majority of the voters of America are anti-monopolists. If these men will not join our party this year, then let us invite their co-operation.

Ex-Governor Altgeld in a recent speech on monopoly, said;

"The universal corruption which is to-day destroying our country comes from the concentration of capital and the alarming aspect is, that it is practiced by men who talk patriotism, and who stand high in the estimation of the public. It is idle to talk of purifying the government so long as men of influence and position offer vast sums to corrupt it. Cut off the hand that offers a bribe and you will have put an end to corruption. We must devise some way of removing overwhelming temptations on the one hand and distributing among all men the benefits and advantages flowing from the process of concentration. As power never limits itself we must find a method of curbing it. If asked whether the government will take the railroads or establish referendum, say you do not know, but that every step which may become necessary to save free government and restore happiness will be taken; say that if necessary to do so the government will not only take the railroads but every monopoly and concentration of property which interferes with either the rights or the welfare of the people."

The above is a good platform. It is broad enough for all who are opposed to monopoly to stand on and co-operate. Surely, the People's party can afford to co-operate with all who stand where Governor Altgeld stands.

The Charlotte Observer is boldly working in the interest of the gold ring and the monopoly crowd. Then why do those who claim to be for silver and against monopoly, stand in with the Observer and help it in its scheme?

Patriotic and Unselfish.

News and Observer.

The attitude of the Democratic and Populist members of Congress, for they are acting together without a break in the Cuban matter as well as in the silver contest, must command the admiration of all patriotic men. They are clearly not seeking any partisan advantage, for in case of a war the Republican party would furnish all the officers and reap most of the glory, just as the Whigs reaped an undeserved benefit from the Mexican war.

Long ago the Democrats and Populists became convinced that common humanity demanded the freedom of Cuba, and with the certain knowledge that they could reap no party advantage they have lead the fight for Cuban independence. In the history of politics, no parallel is found of such unselfish and patriotic action by political parties.

The suggestion that the action of these two minority parties is inspired by desire to embarrass the administration finds no response among intelligent men. They have given cordial and helpful co-operation to the President in every humane and patriotic step he has taken. They have been hostile only to such programs as indicated a lack of determined insistance upon the freedom of Cuba. They have resented the commercial view and placed the whole issue upon the high plane of humanity and justice.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Subscribe to The Caucasion. $1.00 per year.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

STATE CONVENTION ON MAY 17.

DATE APPOINTED BY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Suggestion That No Nominating Conventions be Held Until After State Convention.

At the call of Chairman Fountain the State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party met in Raleigh on Tuesday, April 5th.

There were present W. E. Fountain, A. S. Peace, Cyrus Thompson, W. K. Pigford, J. B. Lloyd, S. Otho Wilson, Hal W. Ayer, Theo. White, V. J. McArthur, Dr. Wm. Merritt, J. H. Sherrell, Jno. A. Simms, R. A. Cobb, Geo. E. Boggs, A. D. K. Wallace, Jas. Amos

Other members were represented by proxy as follows:

J. Y. Hamrick, proxy H. E. King; Harry Skinner, proxy Frank Brown; R. B. Kinsey, proxy Cyrus Thompson; S. A. Edmund, proxy Cyrus Thompson.

A large number of Populists—perhaps fifty—not members of the committee, from all sections were also present.

The only business which came before the Committee was the selection of a date for holding the State Convention. The dates of May 17th and May 24th were suggested.

By a vote of 16 to 4, Tuesday, May 17th, 1898 was chosen.

The Committee authorized the chairman to call the Convention on that date, and to suggest and advise the Populist party of the State that it would be prudent and salutary not to hold any nominating convention—either county, judicial, or Congressional, until after the meeting of the State Convention. This suggestion will be incorporated into the Chairman's official call.

The War Month.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

April is peculiarly a war month in American history. The war of independence was opened in the skirmishes at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. The war with Mexico was begun on the banks of the Rio Grande in April in the collision between Taylor and Ampudia. The war of the Union began with the seige of Sumpter on the 14th of April, 1861, and ended with the fall of Richmond in April, 1865. It begins to look as if history will again repeat itself.

Winston sold 2,386,730 pounds of leaf tobacco this week for $270,677.99 an average of $7.99 per hundred.

Friday morning while the wheels of the cotton factory at Wadesboro were buzzing at full speed, a girl about 13 years old, who was working in the mill, got her clothes caught in one af the wheels, tearing them almost entirely off her. The remarkable thing of the incident is that the child received no bodily injury at all from the accident!

Don't Invite Sickness

Which is better, to thoroughly cleanse and purify the blood just now, or make yourself liable to the many dangerous ailments which are so prevalent during summer? Impurities have been accumulating in the blood all winter, and right now is the time to get rid of them. A thorough course of Swift's Specific is needed to cleanse the blood and purify the system, toning up and strengthening it all over. Those who take this precaution now are comparatively safe all summer; but to neglect it is to invite some form of sickness which is so common during the trying hot season. It is now that a course of Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

will accomplish so much toward rendering the system capable of resisting the evil influences which are so liable to attack it during the summer when sickness is so abundant. It is the best tonic and system-builder on the market, because it is a real blood remedy and is made solely to search out and remove all impurities, and supply an abundance of pure, rich and red blood. S. S. S. is made exclusively of roots and herbs, and is Nature's own remedy. It is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral. Be sure to get S. S. S. There is nothing half as good.

Purify the Blood

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The President Will Recognize Cuban Independance Which Means War.

MESSAGE IN PREPARATION

To be Sent to Congress Wednesday—Reports that the Recommendations Will be of a Specific and Vigorious Nature—Spain Will not Submit to Cuban Independance Without War.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The issue between the United States and Spain remains unchanged. No communications having any bearing upon the situation have passed between this government and Spain since last Thursday night, when Minister Woodford transmitted the reply of the Sagasta Ministry to the President's proposition of two weeks ago. Both governments appear to accept this issue as made up and are shaping their course accordingly. This being the case the view is universally entertained, even by representative men of the administration, that Congress upon the receipt of the President's message this week will take action which it is almost universally expected must result in a severance of the relations of the two countries. This was in part foreshadowed by the action of the Senate committee on foreign relations Saturday.

With the crisis so near at hand it is believed that if any European intervention or mediation is to come it will be within the next few days. It was said, however, at the State Department that no offer of mediation had been officially tranemisted to this government. It was the general understanding that friendly overtures of this nature were looked for at any time from France and Austria, and it was reported during the day that the presence in Washington of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland was in connection with mediation from Rome, but that it was stated on high authority at the State Department that no overtures of this character had taken official form, nor was the State Department advised that any such steps were in contemplation.

Recognition Not a Casus Belli.

It is the understanding in official circles, based upon information, that the recognition of Cuban independence should not in itself be regarded by Spain as a casus belli. But at the same time there is little doubt that such recognition of Cuban independence would be followed by the withdrawal of Minister Polo y Bernabe and his entire suite from Washington and the termination of Spain's diplomatic representation in Washington. Such withdrawal is one of the last steps preceding actual recourse of war.

It is probable, however, that the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister following the recognition of independence would not be so much an indication of war as it would be an emphatic protest by the Spanish Government against the recognition of the independence of a colony over which she claims to exercise complete sovereignty. Although this recognition of independence is not considered a casus belli by which Spain could declare war, yet is viewed in diplomatic quarters as a step which would have consequences inevitably terminating in war.

For that reason it is said that the recognition of the independence of Cuba is likely to be no less great than intervention.

The Spanish Minister Calm.

The Spanish Minister continues to preserve his outward calm, although he feels that the relations are extremely strained and that his stay in Washington may not be long continued. To some of his diplomatic associates who called to-day he said that his conscience was perfectly clear, as he thought that Spain's cause was a just one, and for this reason he felt no agitation. His position is a trying one, however, as the Spanish Legation has been subjected to a number of petty indignities within recent days. These are of such a petty character that they have not been called to the attention of the government officials, although police officers were detailed to see that the offenses were not continued and that acts of vandalism or personal indignity were not committed.

The Situation Monday.

Great pressure is being exerted in both Madrid and Washington to prevent war between Spain and the United States. Spain is showing a disposition to concede everything but the independence of Cuba. The advocates of peace yesterday took a more hopeful view of the situation.

Spain, through her autonomist cabinet in Cuba, has issued an appeal to the insurgents to lay down their arms and agree to an armistice, pending negotiations for permanent peace. This is the most important concession Premier Sagasta has yet made.

President McKinley, in the message which he is now preparing to send to Congress Tuesday or Wednesday, will make a specific recommendation. Whether this will accord with the views of Congress cannot be foretold.

Should the Senate, after the receipt of the message, pass the Foraker resolution, recognizing the independence of Cuba and authorizing intervention, there is little doubt that the resolution would likewise pass the House. This would, almost surely, result in war.

It is probable that in his forthcoming message the President will discuss the Cuban question only. The blowing up of the battle-ship Maine and slaughter of 266 American officers and seamen will be reserved for future Executive action.

A formal protest from the insurgents in Cuba against the United States going to war with Spain over Cuba is one of the possibilities. All they ask, it is said, is the formal recognition by this government of their independence. They fear that war would result in the United States acquiring Cuba.

The proposals of the United States to Spain, in the direction of the independence of Cuba, were in substance as follows:

(1) That Spain should liberate and sustain the reconcentrados.

(2) That there should be an armistice between Spain and Cuba, with the view of securing a settlement of the difficulties and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba.

(3) That in case of the Cubans and Spaniards failing to come to an agreement during the armistice, Spain to submit the entire matter to President McKinley as arbitrator, with the understanding that he would decide in favor of the absolute independence of Cuba. Spain has virtually agreed to the first and second propositions, but declines to consider the third, and her answer to this is regarded as an ultimatum. There have been no further negotiations.

The President's Message.

The Washington Post of the 4th says: "The President last night, reached a conclusion as to the nature of the recommendation which he will make to Congress in his message on the Cuban question. There now only remains the framing of his policy in words.

It cannot yet be definitely stated what recommendations the President will submit, but there is every reason to believe that they will be of a specific and vigorous nature, and that they will be willingly adopted by his party and by the country. The President has emphatically stated that the complete and absolute independence of the Cuban people must be the outcome of the present situation, and he has little faith in the temporizing policy of the Spanish government, especially when that policy does not tend to the independence of the island. On the contrary, it can be authoritatively stated that Spain will not yield to the demand for Cuban independence, and the president is acquainted with that fact.

It is quite probable, too, that the President will go further than suggesting amere paper declaration of independence.

Spaniards Prepared for Worst.

LONDON, April 4—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Spain's reply to the American proposals is reported to have done little or nothing toward relaxing the intentions of the United States. The chances of an amicable settlement are more remote than ever, and men's minds are prepared for the worst.

"President McKinley, we learn, may or may not, send one sharp ultimatum as a dernier resort. If he does, and the ultimatum requires the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops, everything goes to show it may as well be left unwritten. If the worst happens, it is obvious that Spain will go to war with the firm conviction that she worked from first to last in the legitimate interests of peace, making every concession fairly compatible with national dignity.

"The nation, from the highest to the lowest, believes it has done what it can and what it should toward a pacific solution of the difficulty. More, it is unlikely even to attempt, and unless European invention of a diplomatic but strongly persuasive and influential description be immediately brought to bear, there seems no possibility of averting war.

"The message of protest forwarded to the United States by the Cuban autonomist government is felt to be by no means the direct inspiration of that body, and evokes but little comment. All attention is centered on the mother country and its prospective antagonist. Outside the office of El Heraldo is posted a notice that says the Pope will mediate between the United States and Spain."

Pope Leo a Mediator.

MADRID, April 3.—Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, states officially that the Pope has accepted the task of mediating between Spain and the United States, at the suggestion of the latter, both nations accepting his mediation. A later telegram from Washington says that President McKinley denies that the Pope will act.

Presidents Message Completed.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Two meetings of the cabinet were held to-day. The last one was held this evening and every member was present.

The President's message was practically completed this afternoon, and it was read at the cabinet meeting.

After the meetings it was officially announced that the message will be sent to Congress at noon on Wednesday.

It is a very long document, reciting all the details of the long Cuban controversy.

It was stated, after the cabinet meeting had adjourned, that the President has finally determined to avoid encountering the opposition of the adverse faction of Congress, and thus creating discord between the Executive and Congress, and he will therefore make no recommendations whatever, merely submitting the entire Cuban question to Congress for such action as it desires and sees fit to take.

This means, of course, that radical action, amounting to

A Declaration of War,

will be taken by Congress, either in the form of the recognition of Cuban independence, or else authorizing armed intervention.

The President found himself unable to harmonize his views with those of the dominant element in Congress, finding himself between two fires, with the certainty of his own party overruling him if he urged his former plan of "peace."

He is not convinced that cause for war yet exists, but confident that he could succeed in bringing Spain to terms through diplomatic representations, did he not know that Congress is hostile and unwilling to keep patient during the pendency of negotiations which would necessarily be a long time under consideration.

Feeling of Impatience.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Both the House and the Senate were held in check to-day, and no action looking to the over riding of the President's policy was taken, but there is a feeling of great impatience at the delay of the administration forces. This found expression in several warlike speeches in both the House and Senate, in which Mr. Bailey in the House and Senators Perkins, Rollins and others in the Senate, referred sarcastically to the President's supposed policy of peace and compromise.

The Senate, however, laid aside several war and intervention resolutions. This indicated that arrangements had been made to postpone action awhile longer.

PANIC-STRICKEN AMERICANS.

Havana Too Hot for Them and Unable to Leave—Vessels Ordered to Havana to be Placed at the Disposal of General Lee.

HAVANA, April 4.—Midnight.—Gen. Lee has sent a request to Washington for ships to take the American citizens now in Havana home.

The situation here tonight is extremely critical.

The Americans are panic-stricken.

In answer to the request of General Lee two government steamers have been despatched from Key West and will arrive here tomorrow.

These are not enough, and Gen. Lee has been ordered to charter any American steamer in port for the purpose of carrying as many others as possible.

Gen. Lee failed to find any steamer today that suited his purpose.

There is the greatest pressure to get away from here, and Gen. Lee has requested Plant Line to place all the vessels it has at his disposal.

Many arrests of important personages were made to-day for alleged conspiracy and rebellion, one of the prisoners being Senora Redonda a well-known Cuban lady.

La Union Constitutional said to-day that the volunteers are awaiting the moment to make a "demonstration" of their "patriotism."

This veiled threat has increased the panic among the Americans and startled Gen. Lee into asking for ships.

Will Listen to no Mediation.

NEW YORK, April 4—The Telegram's Washington correspondent says:

"A cabinet officer has authorized the following statement as explanatory of the position of the United States regarding mediation. He said:

"You can say for me that all powers of Europe and heads of all churches may propose mediation to Spain if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to acceptance of our conditions."

"AVENGE THE MAINE."

Senator Butler Would Avenge the Maine by Forcing Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the Populist National Committee, dictated the following statement for the World to-night.

"I would avenge the blowing up of the Maine and the murdering of 266 of our brave sailors by the establishment of the independence of Cuba and driving Spain from the western hemisphere. If it is necessary, I am for war—war with all its horrors. We cannot allow our national flag to be trampled in the dust by any nation on earth, and we should say once for all that the grand old symbol of liberty must be respected and revered wherever it is flaunted to the breeze.

"If the government of Spain is not directly responsible for the destruction of our ship, then it is guilty of criminal negligence. The blowing up of the Maine is an act of war, and should be treated as such.

"Avenge the Maine.

"Avenge the Maine."

Priceless Pain

"If a price can be placed on pain, 'Mother's Friend' is worth its weight in gold as an alleviator. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a mother," says a customer.

Thus writes Henderson Dale, Druggist, of Carmi, Ill., to the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the proprietors and manufacturers of "Mother's Friend." This successful remedy is not one of the many internal medicines advertised to do unreasonable things, but a scientifically prepared liniment especially effective in adding strength and elasticity to those parts of woman's organism which bear the severest strains of childbirth.

The liniment may be used at any and all times during pregnancy up to the very hour of confinement. The earlier it is begun, and the longer used, the more perfect will be the result, but it has been used during the last month only with great benefit and success.

It not only shortens labor and lessens the pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price.

Valuable book for women, "Before Baby is Born," sent free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton,

like every other crop, needs nourishment.

A fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and not less than 3% of actual

Potash,

will increase the crop and improve the land.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

BLADDER TROUBLES.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

SAMPLE SENT FREE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. It is comforting to know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root fulfils every wish in quickly curing bladder and urinary troubles. It corrects frequent calls, inability to hold urine and scalding or stinging pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you shou'd have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cents stamps to cover cost on the bottle. Mention THE CAUCASIAN, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer, & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Don't Sacrifice

Future comfort for present seeming economy, but buy the sewing machine with an established reputation, that guarantees you long and satisfactory service.

The WHITE

ITS PINCH TENSION

TENSION INDICATOR,

(devices for regulating and showing the exact tension) are a few of the features that emphasize the high grade character of the White.

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7, 1898

The stockholders of THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company held a meeting Tuesday. After transacting business the following directors were elected: Hon. Marion Butler, Maj. W. A. Guthrie, Hon. A. C. Shuford, Hon. W. F. Strowd, Capt. J. B. Lloyd, Hon. W. H. Worth and Hon. H. W. Ayer. The stockholders then adjourned and the directors held a meeting. Senator Butler was re-elected President, Major Guthrie vice-President, W. H. Worth Sec.-Treas., and R. C. Rivers Business Manager.

Deputy Collectors.

Deputies were re-commissioned by Collector Duncan April 1st as follows: Joseph J Daniel, Halifax, William F. Gibson, Hamlet, Richard C. Hill, Kinston, John W. Jones, Raleigh, John D Meador, Reidsville, J. Frank Pickard, Chapel Hill, Hir y W. Stubbs, Williamston, James A. Thomas, Louisburg, Wesley C. Troy, Fayetteville, Alfred B. Williams, Durham.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Hold Monthly Session and Transact Much Business—Jury Drawn—For a School Election for Raleigh Township.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday, Chairman Hill, Messrs. Rufus Barbee and W. A. Chamblee being present with Clerk Rogers at his post. Most of the Mondays session was devoted to routine work. The jurors for the April term of Wake Superior court were drawn.

For the first week of the term the jury is as follows:

Raleigh—J. A. Bashford, London Richardson, A. F. Bowen, D. C. Smith, W. W. Womble, E. S. Wyatt, W. B. Wise, Eugene Schillong, John N. Smith, Turner Evans, J. H. Wiggins, John Turner, Alias Cole (col.)

Holly Springs—Lynn Stephens.

Little River—N. W. Strickland.

Barton's Creek—R. L. Thompson.

White Oak—J. J. Maynard.

St. Matthews—W. H. Morris.

For the second week the jurors are as follows:

Raleigh—W. C. Uzzle, Charles Stein.

New Light—C. C. Lowery, G. B. Powell, Gilbert Estes (col.)

Barton's Creek—W. L. Jackson, Geo. B. Norwood.

Cedar Fork—D. Vaughan, T. C. Moring.

White Oak—J. B. Penny, W. H. M. Yates, B. H. Raines.

Little River—M. T. Rhodes, J. W. Strickland, W. C. Horton.

Cary—J. H. Wilson.

Swift Creek—S. A. Whitaker.

St. Mary's—J. W. Honeycutt.

Sheriff Jones submitted a list of delinquent taxpayers. He was authorized to advertise same.

Mr. A. A. Thompson and Mr. J. W. Bailey appeared before the Commissioners and asked that a special election be called in Raleigh township to vote on the issuance of $50,000 in bonds for public schools. This is done under an act of 1897 and the Commissioners have no option in the matter. The election will be held June 14th.

Maj. Hill said that the Commissioners seem to be required under the act of 1897 to order an election, but he was opposed to ordering a new registration. This appeared to him as an unnecessary expense.

Commissioner Barbee said he saw no reason for ordering a new registration. He was also opposed to it.

The matter was then referred to Mr. J. C. L. Harris, the county attorney, for examination to see if the board was compelled to order a new registration.

WAKE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Important Cases Brought to Trial—Booker Convicted of Murder.—Burglar Sentenced for Life—The Southern Convicted for Violation of Issuing Free Passes.

The Superior Court which was in session all last week concluded its work Saturday and adjourned. There were 112 cases on the docket. Among the more important cases was the trial of Jim Booker for murdering his sweetheart on August 29, 1896. This case came up Thursday and the entire day was devoted to selecting the jury, hearing witnesses and arguments by the defendants counsel and the Solicitor. The jury went out a little after five o'clock in the evening and in ten minutes returned with the verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Timberlake sentenced Jim Booker to be hanged Tuesday, May 31st.

Counsel for the prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the death sentence will not likely be carried into effect at the date named.

Booker received his death sentence calmly. He had nothing to say. The death sentence as recorded by Judge Timberlake is as follows:

"It is considered and adjudged by the court that the prisoner, Jim Booker, be taken in the custody of H. T. Jones, sheriff of Wake county, from the bar of this court to the common jail of Wake county, and there detained in safe confinement until Tuesday, 31st of May, 1898, and on the said day, to-wit 31st of May, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon, to be taken by the said sheriff to the place of execution, the same to be within the private enclosure of said jail, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Wake county, and between the said hours he be hanged by the neck until he be dead." And may God have mercy on you.

Counsel for the defendant made a motion to set the verdict aside, but the motion was overruled.

Appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court.

Harry F. Gettings was tried for burglary. He entered the home of Mr. Fred Woollcott on the night of March —and stole some valuables. Before forcing an entrance however the burglar ascertained that no one was at home. The following day he tried to dispose of some of his stolen property to Mr. Mahler, the jeweler, which led to his capture. Gettings tried to stay trial until next term of court, but without good cause Judge Timberlake refused this. No defence was made and the jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for burglary in the second degree.

Railroad Cases.

In the cases against the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line and the Southern Railway, charging them with discrimination in issuing free passes, Judge Timberlake fined both roads $1,000 each, the minimum allowed by law.

Solicitor Pou prayed the judgement of the court in both cases.

A motion was made by the defendants to arrest judgement, but the motion was overruled. A motion for a new trial was also overruled. Notice of appeal was then made to the Supreme Court.

The bonds of the railroads were made $50, and the defendants were allowed sixty days in which to prepare case on appeal.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

The rapidly with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its visits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer ***50 years ago.*** In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—***50 years of cures.*** Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the ***same old plant*** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. ***It*** has not been bettered. And since ***we*** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the ***same old sarsaparilla*** because it works the ***same old cures.*** It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—***it's Ayers.***

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

NO PROPOSITION FOR A COMPROMISE WILL BE ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS.

The Spanish Rule on the Western Hemisphere at an End—Congress Determined on Cuban Independance With Armed Intervention.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The past week has been a memorable one, and the present week may be even more so. Excitement at the capital of the nation has run high and the tension from one end of the country to the other has been great.

Events have followed each other rapidly. On Monday of last week the President sent sent to Congress a message conveying the report of the Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the Maine, together with the evidence taken by the Court. Congress and the whole country was disappointed that the President made no recommendations, but simply sent in the report of the Board of Inquiry and said that he had forwarded a copy of the same to the Spanish Government. This and nothing more.

On Tuesday a number of resolutions were introduced in both houses of Congress declaring the independence of Cuba and authorizing the President to use the army and navy to intervene on that unhappy island and drive the Spanish flag from the Western Hemisphere.

It is understood that since then the President has been negotiating with Spain trying to get that country to agree to some terms of peace. Even the mild propositions made by the President have been rejected in scorn by the Spanish government. When this was known the President had to assure Congress that he would send in a message taking positive action on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week at the latest and again begged Congress to wait on him.

The President has learned, however, that no proposition to compromise with Spain will be tolerated. He has been made to understand that the American people demand that the destruction of the Maine and the murdering of two hundred and sixty-six of our sailors must be avenged and that nothing short of the independence of Cuba and the driving of the last Spanish soldier and officer from the Western hemisphere will atone for this crime.

The bond syndicate and the peace-at-any-price crowd have been doing everything in their power to control the President, but he has learned that the American spirit is truly aroused and will not be trifled with.

SAVE MONEY BY HOME DYEING.

EASY WAY TO MAKE NEW SPRING GOWNS OUT OF OLD, FADED SUITS.

Diamond Dyes Make Beautiful and Brilliant Colors Which Will Not Fad—So Simple That Even a Child Can Use Them Successfully—For Twenty Years the Standard Home Dyes.

Don't wear a faded gown.

Don't look shappy simply because you cannot afford to buy a new dress.

It is not necessary to wear clothing that is faded and shabby because you have no money to buy more. With one or two packages of Diamond Dyes that cost only ten cents, the old dress can be dyed a fashionable and beautiful color and made to look like new. Thousands of women will have spring dresses this year that cannot be told from new, but which have cost them only a trifle, the result of coloring over their old materials with Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes are so simple and easy to use that even a child can, by following their plain directions, get fast and beautiful colors. They will not fade, crook, or wash out, and are the only package dyes that have stood the test of years of use. Do not risk your goods with imitations of the Diamond,

HANNA GUILTY.

The Senate Committee on Bribery Find That Senator Hanna is Guilty of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The senate committee on bribery charges in the Ohio election, by vote of nineteen to seventeen, declared Senator Hanna, of Ohio, guilty of bribery.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The Senatorial Committee, which convicted Hanna of bribery, will report this week.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL

You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take easy to operate.

No-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. 25 Druggists

THE TIME OF RENEWAL.

All nature is renewed in the springtime. The sky takes on a fresher color, the trees don their Easter garments everything seems glad and happy. It seems a pity that at such a beautiful season so disagreeable a malady as the so-called "spring fever" should unfit a great many people to enjoy the unaccustomed sunshine and freshness that prevails. What is spring fever? It is that sluggishness and irritability which every-one takes a spring tonic for. "Bad blood" some people call it. A great deal of "blood medicine" is sold in the spring of the year. The blood, the vigor, the health must be renewed, with the trees and flowers and grass. The principal difficulty is, which of the numerous spring tonics is the best? Which will cure permanently and remove quickly all the disagreeable symptoms? Read what Mrs. Adlin Admas, Crafton, Ky., says of Pe-ru-na: "I was about to give up all hopes when I concluded to take Peru-na. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can't speak too highly of it."

A book containing several hundred letters similar to the one from which this is an extract, will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus Ohio.

WIPED OUT BY A FLOOD.

Levee at Shawneetown Breaks and Great Disaster Follows—Over Five Hundred Persons Are Reported to Have Perished in the Torrent.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 3.—The levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke this evening, and the entire town is flooded from ten to twenty feet. The levee is in front of the town, and the hills are in the rear. It is reported that more than 500 lives are lost. All wires are down, and no particulars can be had. Evansville has sent two steamboats with food and blankets to the scene.

RIDGEWAY, ILL., April 4. The magnitude of the flood at Shawneetown proves, as later reports are received, the estimate by the mayor this morning that from three to five hundred persons were drowned.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggist, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cleveland County for Co-operation.

Kings Mountain Reformer.]

From all over this section of the country representative men of all parties call in and tell us that they agree with us in our plan of co-operation. They say that to them the only sensible thing to do seems to be to unite all our forces and instead of fighting among ourselves fight the enemy, the gold standard.

And the same men say they cannot understand why this is not the correct thing to do in this country. They are all pleased with our present clerk, sheriff and treasurer and desire to combine on them. They would do the same on our splendid register, but for his declaration that he won't be a candidate again. He says he has had the place as long as he thinks he should ask for it.

The plan of co-operation even in the country will be carried out and in perfect harmony if the masses are allowed to have their own way, but if a few hot bloods are allowed to stir up strife and sow the seeds of prejudice and discord, the common people must see to it that they get their wish in these matters.

Let us see to it that we elect all our present county officers as far as the will accept, let them be democrats or populists. All in the world we have to do is keep our heads and disregard the hot heads who think no man should be trusted who is not of his party.

NORTH CAROLINA GEMS.

Col. Demming in an Interesting Lecture Exhibits Some Fine North Carolina Gems.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.]

"One of the most pleasant and instructive talks ever given before the Brotherhood of Bethlehem was that on "Diamonds, Rabies and Pearls," by Col. H. C. Demming, the skilled mineralogist, last evening. There was a large audience present and Col. Demming presented his subject in such a clear, clean-cut way that all were delightfully entertained.

Colonel Demming's lecture was made additionally interesting by samples of diamonds, rubies and pearls. In the line of diamonds, a large one from South Africa was exhibited, having numerous flaws. It was shown just as found by the miner, without any cutting. Another large diamond from North Carolina, uncut, was also exhibited—the one from South Africa, on account of imperfections, having a value of only $15; while the specimen from North Carolina, weighing two carets less, being a perfect stone, was valued at $1,200."

[Col. Demming is Treasurer of the Marion Improvement Company which is operating gold mining in McDowell county this State. The rare diamond above referred to was taken from this gold mine.

Col. Demming has brought to the attention of the world a large number of rare gems found in this State. Governor Scales made him a Colonel on his staff in recognition of his services—Col. Demming was Secretary of the National Farmer's Alliance when Senator Butler was National President —ED. CAUCASIAN.]

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CALDWELL VOTES TO RESTORE RATES.

Gives His Reasons in a Letter Addressed to the Governor, Who Appears on the Scene and

MAKES A STATEMENT

In Reply to Caldwell's Letter—The Nebraska Decision Causes the Chairman to Reverse His Former Vote—Mr. Pearson Remains True and Enters Protest—Mileage Book Rate Reduction Enacted.

Shortly after THE CAUCASIAN went to press last Wednesday the Railroad Commission took up the matter of passenger rates. Upon the assurances of Chairman Caldwell, of the Commission, that nothing would be done in regard to this question at the meeting and that that matter was settled so far as the Railroad Commission concerned, THE CAUCASIAN forms were sent to the press rooms to be printed so as not to delay getting out the paper. However, shortly after eleven o'clock Wednesday morning, the Commission met, and much to the surprise of all, the passenger rate question was brought up by Chairman Caldwell in the following way:

"GENTLEMEN," said Mr. Caldwell, when he had reached the end of the docket, "I have a communication here that I want to read to the Board."

He then read the following letter addressed to Governor Russell:

"RALEIGH, N. C., March 30, 1898.
"HON. D. L. RUSSELL, Governor:

"SIR:—My vote on the passenger question has given me the greatest concern, since it was cast at the last sitting of the commission. Upon calm reflection I feel that it was wrong and duty demands at my hands that the wrong to myself, the people and the railways be corrected. In the course I have cecided upon and taken, I will have the approval of my conscience, but the disapproval of those who are nnacquainted with the evidence before the Commission. To stand by what I feel to be wrong would gain me the approval of those who have not informed themselves, but the disapproval of my conscience. There was no evidence offered for the reduction of passenger rates, while for maintaining them the evidence is believed, and it was not controverted was overwhelming. It may be said the evidence was untrue but to the Commission trying the cause, there could be no justification for such an opinion. The order for the reduction of the passenger rates, whether there was evidence to support it or not, under the Railway Commission law, constituted a prima facie case, and cast upon the railways the burden of rebutting that case. I could then, until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, have sustained my vote, but when the railways, by legal evidence, made it appear that the reduced rates would not be 'fair and reasonable, and would result in loss to the roads, I could not feel that a true judgment had been rendered in accordance with the evidence. If the decision of the court above alluded to, and known as the Nebraska decision, is adhered to, the attempt to reduce rates is vain and futile. Unless and until more evidence can be offered than was before the Commission. it will end in litigation, the final result of which is predestined. Sitting as a judicial officer I cannot permit my desires to over-ride what I know to be my duty. 'This is a government of law,' and those to whom its administration is entrusted must execute as they find it, without regard to public opinion.

"Your Excellency has been kind to me, and I assure you of my continued respect, but fearing you will not concur with me in the course I take, and desiring not to embarrass you, my resignation is at your disposal. I have acted with my oath of office before my eyes.

'Very respectfully,
"L. C. CALDWELL."

Having read this letter Mr. Caldwell added, by way of explanation:

"My motives may be impugned, but it is a matter between me and the only person to whom I'm responsible. I regret it, but my oath taken on several occasions prompts me to this act. It's a matter that has given me immense trouble; but I'd rather feel that I've done right than have the State. I shall assail no one's motive. I suppose, for political purposes, though some people will criticise and abuse me, but I can't stand back for that when I think I'm doing right.

"In this instance I think I'm right and I therefore move to again take up the passenger rate question and set aside the former decision of the Commission."

Messrs. Caldwell and Abbott voted aye and Mr. Pearson no. Mr. Pearson entered a protest against this action. He said:

"I desire to enter my protest on the record against rescinding the former action of this Commission by reducing the passenger rates, there being no evidence produced at the hearing of the exceptions that in my opinion justifies such procedure. My protest is in the name of the common people of North Carolina, who receive no illegal favors at the hands of these corporations, but pay their fares thereby enabling the railroad companies to make large profits and to pay enormous salaries to their officials, the president of one system alone, it is said, receiving as much as the chief executive of the nation."

Mr. Pearson then moved that on and after the 15th of April the minimum charge for mileage tickets for the two thousand miles shall be $40, and the maximum charge for 1,000 mile tickets shall be $25 on the following systems in North Carolina, including their branch lines to-wit: The Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern Railway, said tickets or mileage books to be valid on presentation by their holder, and good for first-class passage on any passenger train on their respective lines by any person presenting said mileage books without limitation to individuals.

After some debate the motion was adopted to take effect April 30, 1898, Dr. Abbott voting against it.

Before adjourning Governor Russell appeared before the Commission and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission: I want to say that I have been, and am, greatly astonished at hearing a few minutes ago, that Chairman Caldwell had voted to restore the passenger rates; and was still further astonished at receiving from him a letter, which he has, a few minutes ago, placed in my hands; and which, I understand, he read to the Commission."

"This letter contains his resignation, or tenders his resignation. With reference to the passenger rates question, and the course of Mr. Caldwell, I want to say that I do not impugn his motives, but I deeply regret that he has taken this course, I believe that it not only places him in an unfortunate position with the anti-monopoly men of the State, but that unintentionally on his part, it gives color to slanders and libels upon me, and libels and slanders that are instigated by the malice of certain individuals, who masquerade as anti-monopoly men, but who are really working for the monopolies, the trusts, railroads and otherwise. Of course, they will now send out their lies, saying that I agreed with the Southern Railway Company in order to get the ninety-nine year lease suit out of Judge Simonton's court, that my friend Mr. Caldwell should vote to restore the passenger rates.

"Mr. Caldwell knows that is not true. On the contrary, whenever he has counseled with me, I have advised him to stick to the reduction. It is true that I was willing, in order to save, or make for the State what I considered from three to four hundred thousand dollars, for its treasury, in the matter of the Atlantic Railroad, to advise the Commission to restore the rates until the matter should be submitted to the people and passed upon by the legislature remitting the whole matter to the people, in the coming campaign. This, the Southern Railway refused to accept, and declined to take the Atlantic road, expressly saying that if I wrote such a letter and thereby remitted the matter to the people, they would not take the lease of the Atlantic; thereupon the negotiation for the lease of the Atlantic were terminated. Since then, I have urged that the rate reduction be maintained, and fought out in the courts.

"Mr. Caldwell says in his letter to me, that there was no evidence offered before your Board, for the reduction of passenger rates; while for maintaining them the evidence was controverted, and it was overwhelming.

"I want to say it, that this is not a satisfactory reason for going back on the reduction. If the Commission must wait, or go around hunting for evidence in these railroad reduction cases, and must take everything as true that is said by the railroads, then there never will be any reduction.

"Unfortunately, the Commission has no counsel to get up evidence, and all the hearings in these railroad matters, are substantially ex parte. That is, the only part in the whole business is the part of the railroads. They make their answers, they bring up their own retainers and witnesses, they put in what evidence they please, they have their own counsel; and on the side of the people, there are neither counsel nor witnesses. I do not think that there is any rule of law or right that requires the board to believe all they say.

"I appreciate, in its full force, the point that Mr. Caldwell makes, as to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Nebraska case. He takes the ground that that ruling is binding upon him, and that he must obey it, until it is over-ruled. At least, that is the way I understand him. This Nebraska case, I believe to be a premeditated decision rendered for the express purpose of emasculating the Railroad Commissions of the United States. It is not a mere repetition of preceding decisions, but it introduces a new doctrine that is simply monstrous in its attempt to take the railroad corporations of the country from the control of the law-making powers of the State. It decides that in fixing the rates on domestic commerce, the Commission must look at the value of the plant, that is, the investment, either in whole, or such part of it as may be devoted to domestic commerce; and then must so fix the rates as to leave a reasonable profit to the railroads upon such domestic commerce, excluding entirely their interstate business.

"This is a ruling that the most intelligent railroad men of the country, in my opinion, never seriously hoped for, I think that our Commission and our courts ought to give to that ruling the same kind of respect and obedience that was rendered by the Republican party and the anti-slavery men of the North, to the Dred Scott decision. In this case, before I would submit to such judicial despotism and usurpation and aggression upon the rights of the State, they should have a chance to decide it again and then again, and so on; and while that was going on in the courts, possibly we could see whether the people of this country can be brought to a realization of their condition of the slavery with which they are threatened.

"I want to say one word further. Although I fully realize the difficulties of beating back an injunction in the Federal courts, which I know the railroads will grind out for themselves, I had come to the conclusion that perhaps it was better to back up the Commission by giving them counsel, and paying them out of the State Treasury. As the Southern Railway Company has agreed to settle the ninety-nine year lease case, and pay back into the State Treasury the money which has been paid out for lawyers, I had about concluded that we could afford to take that much of their money, and fight them with it, in this passenger rates reduction.

"I want to say, in conclusion, that while I greatly regret Mr. Caldwell's conclusions, and was never more astonished in my life, than I was within the last sixty minutes, to hear that he had given such a vote: I believe that he is entirely conscientious, and above the calumnies and calumniators that will be attempted to be hurled at him."

At the conclusion of the Governor's statement Mr. Caldwell said he also would like to add a few words:

"My vote upon the rate question had no connection whatever with the ninety-nine year lease, and the Governor's action in settling that lease, the settlement of which I heartily endorse. And the Governor in no sense at all, either by word or action, intimated, or asked me to be a party to that settlement. I know that what he has done has been done for the best interests of the State; and that the future will so disclose it. What I have done has been done guided by a sense of right or wrong with me. I assume the responsibility of my vote, and say that its results should in no way reflect upon the Governor of the State."

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FORTUNES IN WALL STREET.

will be made during the next few months by those who buy conservatively while stocks are low. THE TIME TO BUY IS WHEN EVERYBODY IS SELLING AND PANIC PRICES RULE.

Stocks to-day selling at $10 to $20 a share are safe to buy, as no conditions can depress them to any further appreciable extent, and when the turn comes you can buy more as profits accrue. An advance of 10 to 20 points is inevitable.

Ten shares of one these low-priced may be bought on $100 deposit, with a certainty that no loss can result. Ten additional shares can be bought on each 1 point rise without any further deposit or liability whatever.

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$550 on 10 points advance.
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For Blood and Nerves in Spring

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Old Dominion Building and Loan Association

Of Richmond Va., (No 823 East Main St) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortage (face value)	$648,631 71
Loans on other Securities,	451,965 32
Real Estate Foreclosure	240,468 33
Cash on hand and in bank	74,181 12
Furniture and fixtures	1,800 00
Sundry Accounts	15,638 45
Real Estate Investment	78,353 55
Call Loans	11,886 50
	$1,522,924 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,492,457 20
6 mos Interest on Paid up stock	16,581 62
Sundry Accounts	13,886 16
	$1,522,924 98

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.—INCOME ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.

Expense Funds, Admission Fees, Rents, & etc	$ 48,116 78
Interest	62,275 83
Profit Loss and items	33,464 97
	$ 143,857 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	$ 15,098 33
Advertising and printing	1,924 87
Insurance and License Tax	3,016 91
Taxes and Repairs, Real Estate	5,169 63
Commission	2,715 16
Traveling Expenses, Postage Office expense, &c	3,606 14
Profit, Loss Items	10,298 44
Dividends credited to shareholders	102,014 53
Balance	13 17
	$ 143 857 18

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITORS DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with section 2300 (d) of an "Act to amend Chapter 7, Volume II, of the Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association of Richmond, Va., on December 31, 1897, now on file in this Department.

HAL W. AYER,
Auditor of State.
Per. JNO. A SIMS, Chief Clerk.

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If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

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Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

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CHARLES J. PARKER,
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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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RALEIGH, N. C

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PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,
Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,
Citizens National Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7, 1898

The stockholders of THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company held a meeting Tuesday. After transacting business the following directors were elected: Hon. Marion Butler, Maj. W. A. Guthrie, Hon. A. C. Shuford, Hon. W. F. Strowd, Capt. J. B. Lloyd, Hon. W. H. Worth and Hon. H. W. Ayer. The stockholders then adjourned and the directors held a meeting. Senator Butler was re-elected President, Major Guthrie vice-President, W. H. Worth Sec.-Treas., and R. C. Rivers Business Manager.

Deputy Collectors.

Deputies were re-commissioned by Collector Duncan April 1st as follows: Joseph J Daniel, Halifax, William F. Gibson, Hamlet, Richard C. Hill, Kinston, John W. Jones, Raleigh, John D Meador, Reidsville, J. Frank Pickard, Chapel Hill, Hr y W. Stubbs, Williamston, James A. Thomas, Louisburg, Wesley C. Troy, Fayetteville, Alfred B. Williams, Durham.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Hold Monthly Session and Transact Much Business—Jury Drawn—For a School Election for Raleigh Township.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday, Chairman Hill, Messrs. Rufus Barbee and W. A. Chamblee being present with Clerk Rogers at his post. Most of the Mondays session was devoted to routine work. The jurors for the April term of Wake Superior court were drawn.

For the first week of the term the jury is as follows:

Raleigh—J. A. Bashford, London Richardson, A. F. Bowen, D. C. Smith, W. W. Womble, E. S. Wyatt, W. B. Wise, Eugene Schillong, John N. Smith, Turner Evans, J. H. Wiggins, John Turner, Alias Cole (col.)

Holly Springs—Lynn Stephens.

Little River—N. W. Strickland.

Barton's Creek—R. L. Thompson.

White Oak—J. J. Maynard.

St. Matthews—W. H. Morris.

For the second week the jurors are as follows:

Raleigh—W. C. Uzzle, Charles Stein.

New Light—C. C. Lowery, G. B. Powell, Gilbert Estes (col.)

Barton's Creek—W. L. Jackson, Geo. B. Norwood.

Cedar Fork—D. Vaughan, T. C. Moring.

White Oak—J. B. Penny, W. H. M. Yates, B. H. Raines.

Little River—M. T. Rhodes, J. W. Strickland, W. C. Horton.

Cary—J. H. Wilson.

Swift Creek—S. A. Whitaker.

St. Mary's—J. W. Honeycutt.

Sheriff Jones submitted a list of delinquent taxpayers. He was authorized to advertise same.

Mr. A. A. Thompson and Mr. J. W. Bailey appeared before the Commissioners and asked that a special election be called in Raleigh township to vote on the issuance of $50,000 in bonds for public schools. This is done under an act of 1897 and the Commissioners have no option in the matter. The election will be held June 14th.

Maj. Hill said that the Commissioners seem to be required under the act of 1897 to order an election, but he was opposed to ordering a new registration. This appeared to him as an unnecessary expense.

Commissioner Barbee said he saw no reason for ordering a new registration. He was also opposed to it.

The matter was then referred to Mr. J. C. L. Harris, the county attorney, for examination to see if the board was compelled to order a new registration.

WAKE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Important Cases Brought to Trial—Booker Convicted of Murder.—Burglar Sentenced for Life—The Southern Convicted for Violation of Issuing Free Passes.

The Superior Court which was in session all last week concluded its work Saturday and adjourned. There were 112 cases on the docket. Among the more important cases was the trial of Jim Booker for murdering his sweetheart on August 29, 1896. This case came up Thursday and the entire day was devoted to selecting the jury, hearing witnesses and arguments by the defendants counsel and the Solicitor. The jury went out a little after five o'clock in the evening and in ten minutes returned with the verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Timberlake sentenced Jim Booker to be hanged Tuesday, May 31st.

Counsel for the prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the death sentence will not likely be carried into effect at the date named.

Booker received his death sentence calmly. He had nothing to say. The death sentence as recorded by Judge Timberlake is as follows:

"It is considered and adjudged by the court that the prisoner, Jim Booker, be takeu in the custody of H. T. Jones, sheriff of Wake county, from the bar of this court to the common jail of Wake county, and there detained in safe confinement until Tuesday, 31st of May, 1898, and on the said day, to-wit 31st of May, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon, to be taken by the said sheriff to the place of execution, the same to be within the private enclosure of said jail, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Wake county, and between the said hours he be hanged by the neck until he be dead." And may God have mercy on you.

Counsel for the defendant made a motion to set the verdict aside, but the motion was overruled.

Appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court.

Harry F. Gettings was tried for burglary. He entered the home of Mr. Fred Woollcott on the night of March —and stole some valuables. Before forcing an entrance however the burglar ascertained that no one was at home. The following day he tried to dispose of some of his stolen property to Mr. Mahler, the jeweler, which led to his capture. Gettings tried to stay trial until next term of court, but without good cause Judge Timberlake refused this. No defence was made and the jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for burglary in the second degree.

Railroad Cases.

In the cases against the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line and the Southern Railway, charging them with discrimination in issuing free passes, Judge Timberlake fined both roads $1,000 each, the minimum allowed by law.

Solicitor Pou prayed the judgement of the court in both cases.

A motion was made by the defendants to arrest judgement, but the motion was overruled. A motion for a new trial was also overruled. Notice of appeal was then made to the Supreme Court.

The bonds of the railroads were made $50, and the defendants were allowed sixty days in which to prepare case on appeal.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

The rapidlly with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few hotseholds are prepared for its visits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer ***50 years ago.*** In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—***50 years of cures.*** Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the ***same old plant*** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. ***It*** has not been bettered. And since ***we*** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the ***same old sarsaparilla*** because it works the ***same old cures.*** It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—***it's Ayers.***

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

NO PROPOSITION FOR A COMPROMISE WILL BE ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS.

The Spanish Rule on the Western Hemisphere at an End—Congress Determined on Cuban Independance With Armed Intervention.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The past week has been a memorable one, and the present week may be even more so. Excitement at the capital of the nation has run high and the tension from one end of the country to the other has been great.

Events have followed each other rapidly. On Monday of last week the President sent sent to Congress a message conveying the report of the Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the Maine, together with the evidence taken by the Court. Congress and the whole country was disappointed that the President made no recommendations, but simply sent in the report of the Board of Inquiry and said that he had forwarded a copy of the same to the Spanish Government. This and nothing more.

On Tuesday a number of resolutions were introduced in both houses of Congress declaring the independence of Cuba and authorizing the President to use the army and navy to intervene on that unhappy island and drive the Spanish flag from the Western Hemisphere.

It is understood that since then the President has been negotiating with Spain trying to get that country to agree to some terms of peace. Even the mild propositions made by the President have been rejected in scorn by the Spanish government. When this was known the President had to assure Congress that he would send in a message taking positive action on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week at the latest and again begged Congress to wait on him.

The President has learned, however, that no proposition to compromise with Spain will be tolerated. He has been made to understand that the American people demand that the destruction of the Maine and the murdering of two hundred and sixty-six of our sailors must be avenged and that nothing short of the independence of Cuba and the driving of the last Spanish soldier and officer from the Western hemisphere will atone for this crime.

The bond syndicate and the peace-at-any-price crowd have been doing everything in their power to control the President, but he has learned that the American spirit is truly aroused and will not be trifled with.

SAVE MONEY BY HOME DYEING.

EASY WAY TO MAKE NEW SPRING GOWNS OUT OF OLD, FADED SUITS.

Diamond Dyes Make Beautiful and Brilliant Colors Which Will Not Fad—So Simple That Even a Child Can Use Them Successfully—For Twenty Years the Standard Home Dyes.

Don't wear a faded gown.

Don't look shappy simply because you cannot afford to buy a new dress.

It is not necessary to wear clothing that is faded and shabby because you have no money to buy more. With one or two packages of Diamond Dyes that cost only ten cents, the old dress can be dyed a fashionable and beautiful color and made to look like new. Thousands of women will have spring dresses this year that cannot be told from new, but which have cost them only a trifle, the result of coloring over their old materials with Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes are so simple and easy to use that even a child can, by following their plain directions, get fast and beautiful colors. They will not fade, crook, or wash out, and are the only package dyes that have stood the test of years of use. Do not risk your goods with imitations of the Diamond,

HANNA GUILTY.

The Senate Committee on Bribery Find That Senator Hanna is Guilty of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The senate committee on bribery charges in the Ohio election, by vote of nineteen to seventeen, declared Senator Hanna, of Ohio, guilty of bribery.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The Senatorial Committee, which convicted Hanna of bribery, will report this week.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL

You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take easy to operate.

No-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. At all druggists

THE TIME OF RENEWAL.

All nature is renewed in the springtime. The sky takes on a fresher color, the trees don their Easter garments everything seems glad and happy. It seems a pity that at such a beautiful season so disagreeable a malady as the so-called "spring fever" should unfit a great many people to enjoy the unaccustomed sunshine and freshness that prevails. What is spring fever? It is that sluggishness and irritability which every-one takes a spring tonic for. "Bad blood" some people call it. A great deal of "blood medicine" is sold in the spring of the year. The blood, the vigor, the health must be renewed, with the trees and flowers and grass. The principal difficulty is, which of the numerous spring tonics is the best? Which will cure permanently and remove quickly all the disagreeable symptoms? Read what Mrs. Adlin Admas, Crafton, Ky., says of Pe-ru-na: "I was about to give up all hopes when I concluded to take Peru-na. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can't speak too highly of it."

A book containing several hundred letters similar to the one from which this is an extract, will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus Ohio.

WIPED OUT BY A FLOOD.

Levee at Shawneetown Breaks and Great Disaster Follows—Over Five Hundred Persons Are Reported to Have Perished in the Torrent.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 3.—The levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke this evening, and the entire town is flooded from ten to twenty feet. The levee is in front of the town, and the hills are in the rear. It is reported that more than 500 lives are lost. All wires are down, and no particulars can be had. Evansville has sent two steamboats with food and blankets to the scene.

RIDGEWAY, ILL., April 4. The magnitude of the flood at Shawneetown proves, as later reports are received, the estimate by the mayor this morning that from three to five hundred persons were drowned.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Druggist. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cleveland County for Co-operation.

Kings Mountain Reformer.]

From all over this section of the country representative men of all parties call in and tell us that they agree with us in our plan of co-operation. They say that to them the only sensible thing to do seems to be to unite all our forces and instead of fighting among ourselves fight the enemy, the gold standard.

And the same men say they cannot understand why this is not the correct thing to do in this country. They are all pleased with our present clerk, sheriff and treasurer and desire to combine on them. They would do the same on our splendid register, but for his declaration that he won't be a candidate again. He says he has had the place as long as he thinks he should ask for it.

The plan of co-operation even in the country will be carried out and in perfect harmony if the masses are allowed to have their own way, but if a few hot bloods are allowed to stir up strife and sow the seeds of prejudice and discord, the common people must see to it that they get their wish in these matters.

Let us see to it that we elect all our present county officers as far as the will accept, let them be democrats or populists. All in the world we have to do is keep our heads and disregard the hot heads who think no man should be trusted who is not of his party.

NORTH CAROLINA GEMS.

Col. Demming in an Interesting Lecture Exhibits Some Fine North Carolina Gems.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.]

"One of the most pleasant and instructive talks ever given before the Brotherhood of Bethlehem was that on "Diamonds, Rabies and Pearls," by Col. H. C. Demming, the skilled mineralogist, last evening. There was a large audience present and Col. Demming presented his subject in such a clear, clean-cut way that all were delightfully entertained.

Colonel Demming's lecture was made additionally interesting by samples of diamonds, rubies and pearls. In the line of diamonds, a large one from South Africa was exhibited, having numerous flaws. It was shown just as found by the miner, without any cutting. Another large diamond from North Carolina, uncut, was also exhibited—the one from South Africa, on account of imperfections, having a value of only $15; while the specimen from North Carolina, weighing two carets less, being a perfect stone, was valued at $1,200."

[Col. Demming is Treasurer of the Marion Improvement Company which is operating gold mining in McDowell county this State. The rare diamond above referred to was taken from this gold mine.

Col. Demming has brought to the attention of the world a large number of rare gems found in this State. Governor Scales made him a Colonel on his staff in recognition of his services—Col. Demming was Secretary of the National Farmer's Alliance when Senator Butler was National President —ED. CAUCASIAN.]

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CALDWELL VOTES TO RESTORE RATES.

Gives His Reasons in a Letter Addressed to the Governor, Who Appears on the Scene and

MAKES A STATEMENT

In Reply to Caldwell's Letter—The Nebraska Decision Causes the Chairman to Reverse His Former Vote—Mr. Pearson Remains True and Enters Protest—Mileage Book Rate Reduction Enacted.

Shortly after THE CAUCASIAN went to press last Wednesday the Railroad Commission took up the matter of passenger rates. Upon the assurances of Chairman Caldwell, of the Commission, that nothing would be done in regard to this question at the meeting and that that matter was settled so far as the Railroad Commission concerned, THE CAUCASIAN forms were sent to the press rooms to be printed so as not to delay getting out the paper. However, shortly after eleven o'clock Wednesday morning, the Commission met, and much to the surprise of all, the passenger rate question was brought up by Chairman Caldwell in the following way:

"GENTLEMEN," said Mr. Caldwell, when he had reached the end of the docket, "I have a communication here that I want to read to the Board."

He then read the following letter addressed to Governor Russell:

"RALEIGH, N. C., March 30, 1898.
"HON. D. L. RUSSELL, Governor:

"SIR:—My vote on the passenger question has given me the greatest concern, since it was cast at the last sitting of the commission. Upon calm reflection I feel that it was wrong and duty demands at my hands that the wrong to myself, the people and the railways be corrected. In the course I have cecided upon and taken, I will have the approval of my conscience, but the disapproval of those who are unacquainted with the evidence before the Commission. To stand by what I feel to be wrong would gain me the approval of those who have not informed themselves, but the disapproval of my conscience. There was no evidence offered for the reduction of passenger rates, while for maintaining them the evidence is believed, and it was not controverted was overwhelming. It may be said the evidence was untrue but to the Commission trying the cause, there could be no justification for such an opinion. The order for the reduction of the passenger rates, whether there was evidence to support it or not, under the Railway Commission law, constituted a prima facie case, and cast upon the railways the burden of rebutting that case. I could then, until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, have sustained my vote, but when the railways, by legal evidence, made it appear that the reduced rates would not be 'fair and reasonable, and would result in loss to the roads, I could not feel that a true judgment had been rendered in accordance with the evidence. If the decision of the court above alluded to, and known as the Nebraska decision, is adhered to, the attempt to reduce rates is vain and futile. Unless and until more evidence can be offered than was before the Commission. it will end in litigation, the final result of which is predestined. Sitting as a judicial officer I cannot permit my desires to over-ride what I know to be my duty. 'This is a government of law,' and those to whom its administration is entrusted must execute as they find it, without regard to public opinion.

"Your Excellency has been kind to me, and I assure you of my continued respect, but fearing you will not concur with me in the course I take, and desiring not to embarrass you, my resignation is at your disposal. I have acted with my oath of office before my eyes.

'Very respectfully,
"L. C. CALDWELL."

Having read this letter Mr. Caldwell added, by way of explanation:

"My motives may be impugned, but it is a matter between me and the only person to whom I'm responsible. I regret it, but my oath taken on several occasions prompts me to this act. It's a matter that has given me immense trouble; but I'd rather feel that I've done right than have the State. I shall assail no one's motive. I suppose, for political purposes, though some people will criticise and abuse me, but I can't stand back for that when I think I'm doing right.

"In this instance I think I'm right and I therefore move to again take up the passenger rate question and set aside the former decision of the Commission."

Messrs. Caldwell and Abbott voted aye and Mr. Pearson no. Mr. Pearson entered a protest against this action. He said:

"I desire to enter my protest on the record against rescinding the former action of this Commission by reducing the passenger rates, there being no evidence produced at the hearing of the exceptions that in my opinion justifies such procedure. My protest is in the name of the common people of North Carolina, who receive no illegal favors at the hands of these corporations, but pay their fares thereby enabling the railroad companies to make large profits and to pay enormous salaries to their officials, the president of one system alone, it is said, receiving as much as the chief executive of the nation."

Mr. Pearson then moved that on and after the 15th of April the minimum charge for mileage tickets for the two thousand miles shall be $40, and the maximum charge for 1,000 mile tickets shall be $25 on the following systems in North Carolina, including their branch lines to-wit: The Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern Railway, said tickets or mileage books to be valid on presentation by their holder, and good for first-class passage on any passenger train on their respective lines by any person presenting said mileage books without limitation to individuals.

After some debate the motion was adopted to take effect April 30, 1898, Dr. Abbott voting against it.

Before adjourning Governor Russell appeared before the Commission and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission: I want to say that I have been, and am, greatly astonished at hearing a few minutes ago, that Chairman Caldwell had voted to restore the passenger rates; and was still further astonished at receiving from him a letter, which he has, a few minutes ago, placed in my hands; and which, I understand, he read to the Commission."

"This letter contains his resignation, or tenders his resignation. With reference to the passenger rates question, and the course of Mr. Caldwell, I want to say that I do not impugn his motives, but I deeply regret that he has taken this course, I believe that it not only places him in an unfortunate position with the anti-monopoly men of the State, but that unintentionally on his part, it gives color to slanders and libels upon me, and libels and slanders that are instigated by the malice of certain individuals, who masquerade as anti-monopoly men, but who are really working for the monopolies, the trusts, railroads and otherwise. Of course, they will now send out their lies, saying that I agreed with the Southern Railway Company in order to get the ninety-nine year lease suit out of Judge Simonton's court, that my friend Mr. Caldwell should vote to restore the passenger rates.

"Mr. Caldwell knows that is not true. On the contrary, whenever he has counseled with me, I have advised him to stick to the reduction. It is true that I was willing, in order to save, or make for the State what I considered from three to four hundred thousand dollars, for its treasury, in the matter of the Atlantic Railroad, to advise the Commission to restore the rates until the matter should be submitted to the people and passed upon by the legislature remitting the whole matter to the people, in the coming campaign. This, the Southern Railway refused to accept, and declined to take the Atlantic road, expressly saying that if I wrote such a letter and thereby remitted the matter to the people, they would not take the lease of the Atlantic; thereupon the negotiation for the lease of the Atlantic were terminated. Since then, I have urged that the rate reduction be maintained, and fought out in the courts.

"Mr. Caldwell says in his letter to me, that there was no evidence offered before your Board, for the reduction of passenger rates; while for maintaining them the evidence was controverted, and it was overwhelming.

"I want to say it, that this is not a satisfactory reason for going back on the reduction. If the Commission must wait, or go around hunting for evidence in these railroad reduction cases, and must take everything as true that is said by the railroads, then there never will be any reduction.

"Unfortunately, the Commission has no counsel to get up evidence, and all the hearings in these railroad matters, are substantially ex parte. That is, the only part in the whole business is the part of the railroads. They make their answers, they bring up their own retainers and witnesses, they put in what evidence they please, they have their own counsel; and on the side of the people, there are neither counsel nor witnesses. I do not think that there is any rule of law or right that requires the board to believe all they say.

"I appreciate, in its full force, the point that Mr. Caldwell makes, as to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Nebraska case. He takes the ground that that ruling is binding upon him, and that he must obey it, until it is over-ruled. At least, that is the way I understand him. This Nebraska case, I believe to be a premeditated decision rendered for the express purpose of emasculating the Railroad Commissions of the United States. It is not a mere repetition of preceding decisions, but it introduces a new doctrine that is simply monstrous in its attempt to take the railroad corporations of the country from the control of the law-making powers of the State. It decides that in fixing the rates on domestic commerce, the Commission must look at the value of the plant, that is, the investment, either in whole, or such part of it as may be devoted to domestic commerce; and then must so fix the rates as to leave a reasonable profit to the railroads upon such domestic commerce, excluding entirely their interstate business.

"This is a ruling that the most intelligent railroad men of the country, in my opinion, never seriously hoped for, I think that our Commission and our courts ought to give to that ruling the same kind of respect and obedience that was rendered by the Republican party and the anti-slavery men of the North, to the Dred Scott decision. In this case, before I would submit to such judicial despotism and usurpation and aggression upon the rights of the State, they should have a chance to decide it again and then again, and so on; and while that was going on in the courts, possibly we could see whether the people of this country can be brought to a realization of their condition of the slavery with which they are threatened.

"I want to say one word further. Although I fully realize the difficulties of beating back an injunction in the Federal courts, which I know the railroads will grind out for themselves, I had come to the conclusion that perhaps it was better to back up the Commission by giving them counsel, and paying them out of the State Treasury. As the Southern Railway Company has agreed to settle the ninety-nine year lease case, and pay back into the State Treasury the money which has been paid out for lawyers, I had about concluded that we could afford to take that much of their money, and fight them with it, in this passenger rates reduction.

"I want to say, in conclusion, that while I greatly regret Mr. Caldwell's conclusions, and was never more astonished in my life, than I was within the last sixty minutes, to hear that he had given such a vote: I believe that he is entirely conscientious, and above the calumnies and calumniators that will be attempted to be hurled at him."

At the conclusion of the Governor's statement Mr. Caldwell said he also would like to add a few words:

"My vote upon the rate question had no connection whatever with the ninety-nine year lease, and the Governor's action in settling that lease, the settlement of which I heartily endorse. And the Governor in no sense at all, either by word or action, intimated, or asked me to be a party to that settlement. I know that what he has done has been done for the best interests of the State; and that the future will so disclose it. What I have done has been done guided by a sense of right or wrong with me. I assume the responsibility of my vote, and say that its results should in no way reflect upon the Governor of the State."

QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS,
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Canadian Remedy for all
THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.
LARGE BOTTLES, 25 CTS.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim.,
PROP'S PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.
FOR SALE BY
J. HAL. BOBBITT, Druggist,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

FORTUNES IN WALL STREET.

will be made during the next few months by those who buy conservatively while stocks are low. THE TIME TO BUY IS WHEN EVERYBODY IS SELLING AND PANIC PRICES RULE.

Stocks to-day selling at $10 to $20 a share are safe to buy, as no conditions can depress them to any further appreciable extent, and when the turn comes you can buy more as profits accrue. An advance of 10 to 20 points is inevitable.

Ten shares of one these low-priced may be bought on $100 deposit, with a certainty that no loss can result. Ten additional shares can be bought on each 1 point rise without any further deposit or liability whatever.

The profit would be:
$550 on 10 points advance.
$1,200 on 15 points advance.
$2,100 on 20 points advance.

INCREASED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS, THE ENORMOUS IMPORTS OF GOLD, and the unprecedented EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, make a phenomenal rise certain as soon as the Cuban tension is relieved, and Wall Street, as usual, has about discounted the worst than can occur.

Send for our Circular.

SALVIN TAPLOR & CO.,
Financial Agents and Brokers,
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MARCH---APRIL---MAY

For Blood and Nerves in Spring

Paine's Celery Compound

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Old Dominion Building and Loan Association

Of Richmond Va., (No 823 East Main St) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortage (face value)	$648,631 71
Loans on other Securities,	451,965 32
Real Estate Foreclosure	240,468 33
Cash on hand and in bank	74,181 12
Furniture and fixtures	1,809 00
Sundry Accounts	15,638 45
Real Estate Investment	78,353 55
Call Loans	11,886 50
	$1,522,924 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,492,457 20
6 mos Interest on Paid up stock	16,581 62
Sundry Accounts	13,886 16
	$1,522,924 98

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.—INCOME ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.

Expense Funds, Admission Fees, Rents, & etc	$ 48,116 78
Interest	62,275 83
Profit Loss and items	33,464 97
	$ 143,857 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	$ 15,098 33
Advertising and printing	1,924 87
Insurance and License Tax	3,016 91
Taxes and Repairs, Real Estate	5,169 63
Commission	2,715 16
Traveling Expenses, Postage Office expense, &c.	3,606 14
Profit, Loss Items	10,298 44
Dividends credited to shareholders	102,014 53
Balance	13 17
	$ 143 857 18

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITORS DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with section 2300 (d) of an "Act to amend Chapter 7, Volume II, of the Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association of Richmond, Va., on December 31, 1897, now on file in this Department.

HAL W. AYER,
Auditor of State.
Per. JNO. A SIMS, Chief Clerk.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Lexington, N. C.

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RALEIGH. N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager.

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DURHAM, N. C.

MANUFACTURES THE BEST AND HIGHEST GRADES OF

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Don't plant Tobacco without using Durham Fertilizer. It is the Best.

We are the Farmers' Friend.

Lowest Prices, Quality Considered.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 511.

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Do You Know What it Does?

It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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Contains an alphabetical list of post-offices in State, with population.

World Maps, $1.75.

Agents Wanted. Liberal Commission. $100 per month made selling our 1,000 page Encyclopedia.

$2.90 cash. $3.40 ON TIME.

Sent to any address, if recommended by three prominent men in your town for $1.00 cash, balance at 50c. per month.

ACME PUBLISHING CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C

Reference: CAUCASIAN.

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On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,
Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,
Citizens National Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

An Able Paper by Mr. W. C. Douglass.

[Continued from 1st page.]

benefit thereof, if they are worthy of consideration.

2. To show that the prosecution was not started for "buncombe."

It is very unfortunate that these cases could not have gone to the Supreme Court of our State, so that we might have had the powers of the Railroad Commissioners defined in this respect, for under the ruling aforesaid, we are still in the power of the railroads. They are beyond the reach of the people, the Railroad Commission and the courts.

The impression seems to have prevailed that if the railroads were guilty of a violation of law in issuing free passes it was condusive of that case for refusing to answer in favor of the defendants, but we have shown above, as we contend, that the defendants in all of the prosecutions were guilty, and that a verdict of guilty in both forms of the cases would have been entirely consistent, and while we have these matters under consideration, we want to say that the full penalty of the law ought to have been visited on the Railroad Companies in the free pass cases, for the following reasons:

They have the ablest attorneys in the land, who have dissected the Railroad Commission Act section by section, phrase by phrase and word by word. They have examined it from every legal standpoint. They know of the identity of section 2 of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and section 4 of the Railroad Commission Act, and if there is anything on this earth that they have kept up with it is the secessions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They are vitally affected by each one of these decisions, in which it has been sufficiently held that it was unlawful to transport certain persons free and charge others for a like service, in short that the free pass business has been declared illegal by such constitutional lawyers as Judge Cooley and Mr. Morrison. Certainly they violated the law and took the risk. They doubtless thought the risk very slight, as it is a notorious fact that they had loaded the Railroad Commission, the State officers, members of Congress, members of the legislature, county officers, many of the manufacturers, merchants, lawyers and other prominent men of the State, (and they say "some of the Judges and Solicitors) with their free passes, and the balance were supposed to be a lot of hobos and hayseeders who didn't know a free pass from a patch on their breeches, but much to their surprise, the "explosion came from without," and they ought to be made pay the "indemnity." There has been considerable talk about "nobody knowing of the law," the "non-enforcement of the law," the State officers and R. R. Commisson had declared it lawful and such other silly nonsense and this in the face of sections of said act which allows free transportation only to certain persons, (see section 25 R. R. Com. act. A moonshiner from Moore county would with as much propriety say to the Judge, of the Federal Court, "Why nearly everybody makes it, the county officers buy it from us, the lawyers, the merchants &c., all load up with it, just as they do with free passes, but it is such a common thing and so universally indulged in, the county commissioners have said it was not illegally really Judge you ought not to punish me," Then the Judge would say "depart I never knew you." A fine plea indeed. Ignorance of law pleaded by railroads! A plea that they have violated the law so long and so persitently that they ought to go scott free, when they are finally caught. They have fared much better than others who have violated the statutes of the State. They have not issued these free passes for fun. No doubt they have profited by them sufficiently to be able to indmenify this State against loss on account of the prosecution. Everybody Knows what they issue them for, and that upon the whole they pay better than do the tickets sold for full price.

There is only one remedy. If the people want to control the mighty corporations let them send more to the next legislature who will pass proper laws to this end. If the people want to be controlled by the corporations let them continue to so in the future as they have in the past.

Very respectfully,

W. C. DOUGLASS.

April 2nd, '98.

Bro. Hoover and the Alliance.

Bro. J. T. B. Hoover has been traveling through the eastern part of North Carolina in the interest of the Alliance and the shoe factory. Mr. Hoover is eminently fitted for the work. Mr. R. H. Lane, of Aurora, N. C. writes the Progressive Farmer as follows:

Bro. Hoover has come and gone, and it was the pleasure of your humble scribe to be with him and hear him talk, and I will say right here, without meaning to cast any reflections on any other speaker, in my humble judgment, he made the best Alliance speech that I ever listened to. He is evidently the right man in the right place. The weather was very unfavorable, in consequence of which we did not have a very large crowd, though I never saw an audience take such an interest in a speaker before in my life. Some were disappointed in the price of his samples of shoes, though if they were made of first class material as represented, they were cheap compared to some class of shoes formerly sold here. It will take a trial to prove that.

It may save you time and money to be informed that when you need a blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

ACETYLENE GAS.

The Light of The Future.

Why not be independent and own your own little gas plant which will give four times more light than ordinary gas or electric lights at one-half the cost? Applicable for use in churches, stores, factories, hotels, residences and country homes; safer than ordinary gas or kerosene lamps. Approved by all the Boards of Underwriters throughout the United States. We want a first class agent in every town. Write for catalogue and prices.

The Acetylene Gas Machine Co.,
Akron, Ohio.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c.

Hood's Pills

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Washington Correspondence.

[Continued from 1st page.]

and American governments. The message simply confirms what every one knows, that the President in his every act is reponsive to the wishes of the Spanish bondholders and the so-called "business interests" of the country, which, being interpreted means the moneyed interests and gold gamblers of the world. If the people of the United States will only keep in mind this supreme power as controlling the destinies of both Spain and the United States there will be no fear of war. Whenever this power can demonstrate to itself that war is to its financial advantage war will come. Until that time peace will prevail at any price."

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. J. M. Baker, Mr. T. H. Gatlin, Jr., and Mr. Thomas, of Tarboro, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitehead, Rocky Mount, J. B. Fortune, Raleigh, Capt. C. F. Warren, Washington, Mr. Tyson, Railroad Commissioner, Abbott Dan Patrick, Green county, Seymour Hancock and Messrs. Watson and Hill, of New Berne were in the city during the week.

A. B. Andrews, Vice-President of the Southern Railroad visited the capital regularly about once a week in the interest of some railroad measure.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Why the People Should Co-Operate Against Continued Monopoly.

Oklahoma Representative.]

Abstractly speaking, the address of our representatives calls for a complete alliance against the common enemy. How this union is to be effected is merely a matter of detail that may be settled in the best way to promote success.

Objections to the proposed co-operation are based upon local conditions or personal malice. There is not a broad-guaged objection, capable of withstanding critical analysis that can be offered as applying to the party policy. In some places, where, unfortunately, the lines have heretofore been drawn between rather than around the parties to this union, there came a protest from each. Locally speaking the reasons assigned may appear plausible; but from a standpoint of the whole they are untenable. In the West a large majority of voters believe in the same essential principles. What is there, then, that should form a logical basis for their separation? The question has never been answered, nor even an attempt made to answer it affirmatively, except by the ambitious leader who fears that his light may pale before some favored star in the galaxy. As for us, we had rather walk in the ranks of a majority to partial success than to lead a hopeless minority through the wilderness of perennial defeat.

It has been erroneously stated that the three parties agree upon only one issue—that of free silver. Were that true they could not remain together; but it is not. Mr. Bryan himself enumerates nine points upon which they are agreed. The great issue is not free silver at 16 to 1—it is the common people against monopoly; and in their addresses to the three parties recognize this fact. They all appeal for union against the forces of gold and monopoly, and nowhere mention the issue of free silver as paramount.

We are not of those who believe that the proper road to success is by remaining in the minority. Minorities elect no representatives to carry their principles into effect, and without an application of our principles what good can they accomplish? There are twenty-nine Populist members of Congress to-day, more than ever have served in that capacity before at any one time, and most of them were elected by a union of reform forces. Within the past six years a majority of the Democratic party and what are known as "silver Republicans" have joined them on main principles, agreeing to all our general propositions. If we can elect a majority of such men will we not get our principles carried into effect? As the Populist address says: "The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination." To shrink from duty now would mean to endorse a continuance of the monopolistic program until the end shall have been reached, when it will be too late for a peaceable adjustment.

The Same Old Lot,

Fayetteville Observer] (Dem.)

There is a noisy lot of newspapers engaged in the business of keeping open the breach between the Democrats and the silver Populists. They would rather die in the last ditch, etc., than be contaminated by co-operation with those former Democrats.

There is not one of the lot that wasn't engaged in the vile assault on Vance in 1893 and 1894, when Cleveland and Ransom made war upon him for opposing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Their purpose is perfectly plain. They say they want the State restored to a white man's government. They want nothing of the kind. They were offered the sure chance of securing that in 1896, and rejected it.

What they are aiming at is the defeat of Bryan, and all that he represents. Not one of them will confess that he endorses the Democratic platform. Many of them have declared that it is a dishonest and "free riot" platform.

Their purpose is to so widen the breach between the two wings of Bryanites that the vote of North Carolina will be as completely lost to him in 1900 as it would have been if their efforts to prevent electoral co-operation in 1896 had been successful.

They do not wish a decent legislature at Raleigh. They prefer one like the last which they can buy. Their press contained rejoicings over the election of Pritchard.

Yet these double-dealing marplots have the effrontery to call themselves Democrats!

Let the people mark them.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and property.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private coinage.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896 hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment [t able and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendations to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an invcstigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and with drawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympatny with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

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Condensed Schedule.

In Effect Feb. 27, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY: "NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Limited train from Goldsboro to Chattanooga, Tenn, via Salisbury, Morganton, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train Greensboro to Goldsboro.

Connects at Selma for Wilson, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Richmond, Washington and Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday at Goldsboro for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations

NORFOLK AND GREENSBORO.

4:05 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville Tenn., Cincinnatti and Western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville Athens, Atlanta and all points South. Sleeping Cars Norfolk to Greensboro†

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

4:05 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

GREENSBORO AND GOLDSBORO.

11:37 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro and intermediate sections.

LOCAL.

1:40 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

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A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay P. M.
W	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
Lv	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar	Dover	s 9 43	s 4 30
Lv		10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W			
Ar	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Lv		1 30	5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		s 3 51	s 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
Ar		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv Dover	s 9 52	s 5 00
Ar		s 4 20
W Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
		P. M.
Lv Newbern*	s 9 10	s 2 50
Ar	s 8 57	s 10 47
Riverdale	f 8 32	s 10 10
Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
Wildwood	f 759	f 8 47
Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv Morehead City*	s 7 47	s 8 20
Ar	s 7 42	s 8 15
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 25	7 50.
	A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops

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WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	a. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....
	P. M.	A M.		
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	a. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	....	....
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44	....	....
	P. M.	a. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leavs Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†3 46pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 08pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 55pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington	.....	*12 05pm
Charlotte	*8 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R	.....	†6 00pm
Clinton. S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 21pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*8 34pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R	.....	†7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	.....	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†3 50pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Nor